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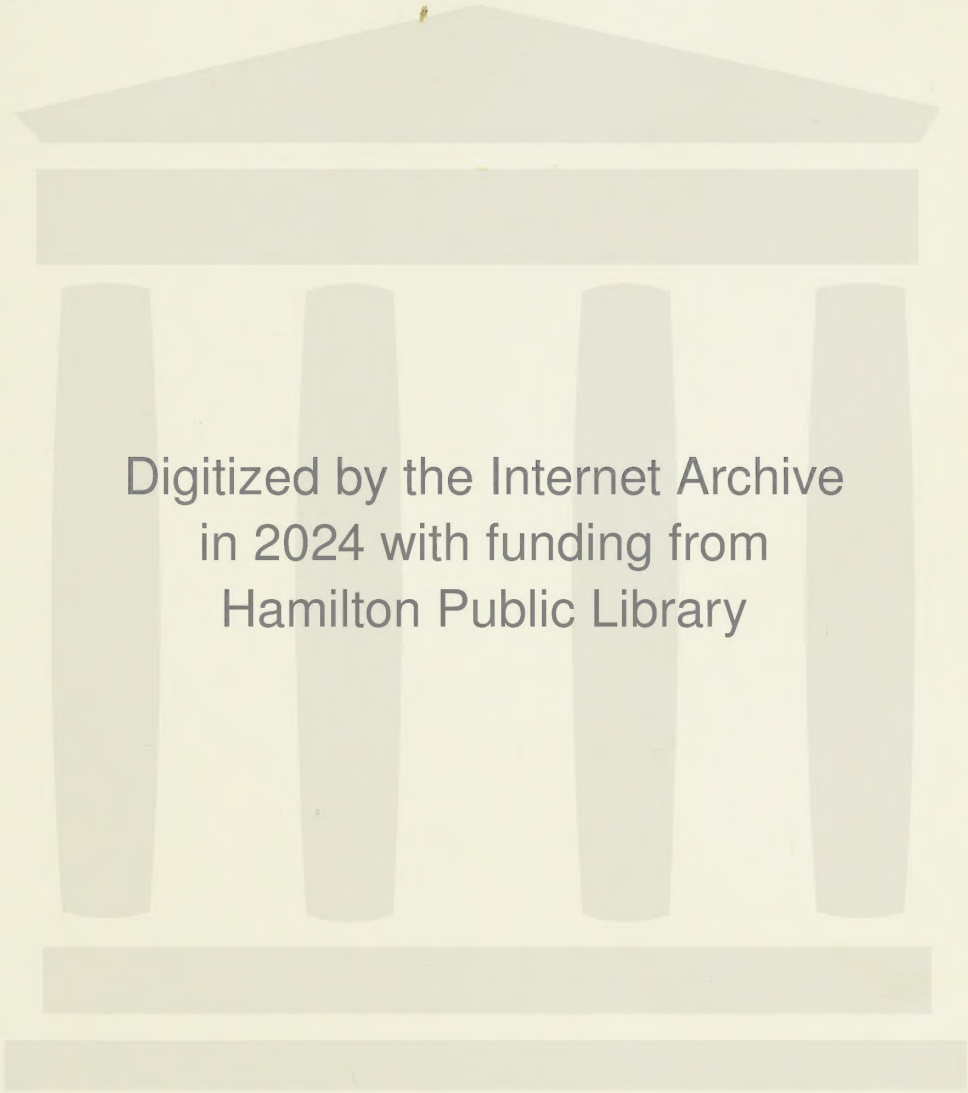

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HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY SERIES

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY

MINUTES OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY 1671–1674

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MINUTES OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY 1671-1674

EDITED BY

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WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

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TORONTO

THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY

1942

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PREFACE

Although this is a slim document by comparison with those previously chosen from the Hudson's Bay Company's archives for publication it has its own unrivalled importance. Apart from the Charter, it is the earliest document in the archives.

Taken at its face value, the first Grand Ledger would seem to challenge pride of place with this Minutes Book ; but it is clearly of later origin since it resulted from a resolution recorded in the Minutes, and its earliest information must have been copied from the lost papers of the first years. For the Company itself explained, in answer to Radisson's "Bill of Complaint" of May 22, 1694, that "all their bookes and papers which they kept att that time and for about the four first yeares of their Trade haveing been lost and carryed away by one of their Servants . . . these Defendants cannott give any account of any transaction or Trade for the four first yeares of their said trade and dealings."

The period covered is one in which historians are faced with the difficulty of reconciling "Old style" and "New style" dates. To adjust the dates of the Minutes scientifically would be to introduce into the Company's history complications which do not seem warranted. It would, for example, involve the dating of the Company's Charter as at May 12, instead of the traditional May 2, 1670. The dates in the text have therefore been left as they stand in the original, but

in the margins and on the page-headings the years have been adjusted so as to begin the year on January 1, instead of March 25, as was the custom before the introduction of the reformed calendar.

Dr. Grace Lee Nute, of the Minnesota Historical Society, has placed at our disposal as much as circumstances permitted of the knowledge which she has accumulated in preparation for her joint biography of Radisson and Groseilliers. She has read over the brief biographies of Radisson and Groseilliers which are included in Appendix G, and has much improved them from her special knowledge. The Society's warm thanks are due to Dr. Nute for her cooperation.

The duty of transcribing the document and preparing it for the press has again fallen on Miss Alice Johnson. She has also prepared the appendixes and the notes to the text and has afforded most valuable help to Sir John Clapham. Without Miss Johnson's work in the Archives Department, her knowledge and her enthusiasm, the difficulties of producing the Society's volumes under war conditions would be very appreciably increased.

E. E. RICH

St. Catharine's College,
Cambridge

LIST OF MEETINGS

N.S. Date	Day	Meeting	Held at:	Page
1671				
October 24	[Tuesday]	General Court	Sir R. Vyner's	1
November 7	[Tuesday]	Committee	Tower of London	3
November 14	[Tuesday]	Committee	Sir R. Vyner's	7
November 21	[Tuesday]	General Court	Tower of London	9
November 28	[Tuesday]	Committee	Sir R. Vyner's	11
November 30	[Thursday]	General Court	Whitehall Palace	12
December 12	[Tuesday]	Committee	Hackney (J. Foorthe's)	14
December 19	[Tuesday]	Committee	Excise Office	17
1672				
January 16	[Tuesday]	Committee	not stated	19
January 23	[Tuesday]	General Court	not stated	21
February 1	[Thursday]	General Court	not stated	22
February 8	[Thursday]	Committee	F. Millington's	24
March 4	[Monday]	Committee	Tower of London	26
April 2	[Tuesday]	[Committee]	not stated	29
April 10	[Wednesday]	General Court	Whitehall Palace	32
April 12	Friday	Committee	not stated	33
April 17	[Wednesday]	Committee	Tower of London	35
April 23	[Tuesday]	[Committee]	Tower of London	37
May 17	[Friday]	Committee	Tower of London	38
May 21	[Tuesday]	[Committee]	Tower of London	41
November 28	[Thursday]	General Court	Whitehall Palace	43
1673				
February 17	[Monday]	Committee	Tower of London	44
July 16	[Wednesday]	General Court	Exeter House (Earl of Shaftesbury's)	46
October 9	[Thursday]	Committee	Tower of London	48
October 23	[Thursday]	Committee	Tower of London	49
October 30	[Thursday]	Committee	J. Kirke's	50
November 10	[Monday]	Committee	[Wm.] Walker's	52

N.S. Date	Day	Meeting	Held at:	Page
1673				
November 17	[Monday]	General Court	Whitehall Palace (Prince Rupert's Lodgings)	54
November 20	[Thursday]	Committee	Fleece in Cornhill	56
November 24	Monday	General Court	Whitehall Palace (Prince Rupert's Lodgings)	57
November 27	[Thursday]	Committee	R. Hawkins'	58
December 4	Thursday	[Committee]	R. Hawkins'	60
December 8	Monday	Committee	[Wm.] Walker's	62
December 11	[Thursday]	Committee	R. Hawkins'	63
December 18	Thursday	[Committee]	R. Hawkins'	65
December 22	Monday morning	General Court	Whitehall Palace (Prince Rupert's Lodgings)	67
December 22	Monday afternoon	Committee	R. Hawkins'	69
1674				
January 1	[Thursday]	Committee	not stated	70
January 15	[Thursday]	Committee	not stated	71
January 22	[Thursday]	[Committee]	not stated	72
January 24	Saturday	Committee	not stated	73
January 29	[Thursday]	[Committee]	[Wm.] Walker's	74
February 5	[Thursday]	[Committee]	Excise Office	76
February 16	[Monday]	[Committee]	Excise Office	77
February 19	[Thursday]	[Committee]	Exeter House (Earl of Shaftesbury's)	80
February 24	Tuesday	General Court	Whitehall Palace	81
February 24	Tuesday	Committee	Excise Office	82
February 26	[Thursday]	Committee	Excise Office	83
February 28	[Saturday]	[Committee]	Excise Office	84
March 5	[Thursday]	[Committee]	Excise Office	85
March 12	[Thursday]	[Committee]	Excise Office	86
March 19	[Thursday]	[Committee]	not stated	88
March 24	[Tuesday]	Committee	Excise Office	90
March 26	[Thursday]	Committee	Excise Office	92

N.S. Date 1674	Day	Meeting	Held at:	Page
April 2	[Thursday]	Committee	Excise Office	94
April 13	[Monday]	[Committee]	Excise Office	96
April 14	[Tuesday]	[Sub-committee]	not stated	98
April 28	[Tuesday]	[Committee]	Excise Office	101
May 4	[Monday]	[Committee]	Excise Office	102
May 8	[Friday]	General Court	Whitehall Palace	103
May 12	[Tuesday]	Committee	not stated	104
May 14	[Thursday]	Sub-committee	not stated	106
May 16	[Saturday]	Sub-committee	not stated	108
May 21	[Thursday]	[Committee]	not stated	111
May 25	[Monday]	Committee	not stated	110
May 27	[Wednesday]	[Committee]	not stated	112
May 29	[Friday]	[Sub-committee]	not stated	113
June 1	[Monday]	[Sub-committee]	[R. Hawkins']	114
June 3	[Wednesday]	[Committee]	not stated	115
June 25	[Thursday]	[Committee]	not stated	117
June 29	[Monday]	General Court	[Earl of Shaftesbury's]	120
July 6	[Monday]	Committee	not stated	122
July 8	[Wednesday]	Committee	not stated	125
July 22	[Wednesday]	Committee	not stated	126

INTRODUCTION

i

The Hudson's Bay Company, as all Canada knows, secured its Charter [1] on May 2, 1670, and sprang from the group of adventurers who, relying on advice given them by the two enterprising but temporarily disgruntled French-Canadian fur-traders and explorers, Radisson [2] and the man who is generally known as Groseilliers,[3] had already opened up communications with the Bay. The Minutes here printed are those of the General Court, its Committee and Sub-Committee —both these modern terms are in use—from October 24, 1671, to July 22, 1674.[4] After that there is a gap in the surviving Minutes, the next volume beginning November 28, 1679.

There must have been gatherings of the chartered adventurers before October, 1671, and there may have been a rough Minutes Book since lost. But the Minutes here printed suggest that things had been informal and were now being straightened out and regularised. True, the earliest meeting looks like one of a series : it deals only with sales of beaver and the payment of "five poundes a piece towardes theyr expences" to "Mr. Radison and Mr. Groselyer";[5]

[1] See Appendix A, pp. 131-48.

[2] Pierre Esprit Radisson. See Appendix G, pp. 243-9.

[3] Médard Chouart, sieur des Groseilliers. See Appendix G, pp. 231-6.

[4] [Hudson's Bay Company Archives], A.1/1. Subsequent classification numbers refer to the Hudson's Bay Company Archives.

[5] See p. 2.

but the second, on November 7, is that of a committee of three who are putting the business in order : [1] a clerk is to set out the costs of "this Last voyage"—that of 1670-71—and of former voyages and enter them "in fayre Vellum bookes"; he is to do the same by all receipts and payments; and to "take an account" of all orders and commissions to captains and factors. These men are to be interviewed "severally aparte", to give an account of their stewardships. Bills of lading are to be checked, stores located and inventoried. Private trade by servants of the Company is to be inquired into. The sale of beaver voted on October 24 is to be regulated and notice given that no more will be sold till March. The clerk is to collect not only the commissions but "all other papers belongeing to the Adventurers". Stocks of beaver are to be examined. Finally, there is to be "a weekely meeteing of the Committee at Sr. Robert Viners [2] or els where"—meetings had evidently been unsystematic.

It was at Viner's (or Vyner's) house that the first meeting here minuted—of ten members of the General Court—was held. Vyner was one of the two greatest goldsmith-bankers of the day; his office a suitable business headquarters. The third and fifth meetings minuted were accordingly held there; the fourth, a meeting of the General Court, like the first Committee, was at the Tower.[3] Then, on November 30, a General

[1] See pp. 3-6. A. S. Morton, *A History of the Canadian West to 1870-71* (London, 1939), p. 934, speaks of a "gap" in the Minutes Books from May, 1670, to October, 1671 : there is evidence of lost "bookes and papers" (*The Beaver*, December, 1935, pp. 45-6), but it is not certain that these included a Minutes Book.

[2] Sir Robert Vyner. See Appendix G, pp. 252-4.

[3] See pp. 1-9.

Court at Whitehall—"presente his Highesse Prince Rupert" and "a greate number of the adventurers"—elects Rupert Governor as "directed by his Majties. Patente", Sir John Robinson,[1] Lieutenant of the Tower, Deputy Governor, and a managing committee "for this yeare ensueing".[2] Rupert had been nominated Governor in the Charter, and a Committee had also been nominated, to serve until November 10 "next following"; so presumably there was a re-election in November, 1670. The Committee now chosen was the same as that originally nominated, except that Alderman John Foorthe[3] replaced Sir James Hayes.

Two other books survive which throw light both on the Minutes and on the previous history of the Bay adventure, the first Ledger with entries running from 1667-75,[4] and the Book of Assignments[5]—as we should say, stock transfers—which begins in 1673. Entries in it are to be "a good title in Law against any other assignement".

Of the antecedents and planning of the first voyages to the Bay or of the decision to seek a Charter, the Minutes naturally tell us nothing.[6] We are left to speculate on the driving forces—the advice of the two French-Canadians; the possible advice of Zachariah Gillam[7] of Boston; the influence of Colonel Cartwright of the New York Boundary Commission, whom the Frenchmen met in Boston, and who apparently

[1] See Appendix G, pp. 250-1.
[2] See p. 12.
[3] See Appendix G, pp. 225-6.
[4] A.14/1.
[5] A. 43/1.
[6] *The Beaver*, March, 1938, pp. 52-58, Fulmer Mood, "Hudson's Bay Company Started as a Syndicate", contains the facts and a good deal of conjecture about them.
[7] See Appendix G, pp. 226-30.

suggested their trying England; the enterprise and imagination of that fine sailor, adventurer and imperialist, Sir George Carteret,[1] who, according to Clarendon, was both "as good if not the best seaman of England" and "the most dexterous man in business ever known";[2] the keen mind of Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord Shaftesbury,[3] the "great little Lord"; possibly some initiative force from the King, the Duke of York, or Prince Rupert.

That Rupert was in any sense the designer or director of the adventures there is no evidence.[4] Rather his was the great name of an admittedly curious and enterprising Prince around whom gathered the men of ideas and the men who saw chances of gain. He did, however, put money into the scheme, unlike his successor in the Governor's chair, James, Duke of York, whose £300 share was a present from the Company. The composition of the original adventuring group, the men who began to subscribe before the ketch *Nonsuch* and the *Eaglet*, borrowed from the King, sailed in the summer of '68, suggests that the dominant motive at the start was less any certain hope of near gains than zest in adventure, discovery, and the outdistancing of the French in Canada. The Hudson Bay route might, as Radisson had reported, open out that "new Passage into the South Sea" spoken of later in the Charter; in any case it seemed a good way of by-passing the French establishments on the St. Lawrence. Men who thought mainly of profit, the true City sort, were, as will appear,

[1] See Appendix G, pp. 215-18.

[2] *Dictionary of National Biography.* [3] See Appendix G, pp. 219-22.

[4] I cannot agree with Morton, *History of the Canadian West*, p. 60, that he was its "heart and soul". For his attendance at meetings see p. xliv.

not very keen or open-handed adventurers; and if some of the speculative and, for the most part, recently impecunious gentlemen, whom we meet in the Minutes dreamt of making quick fortunes in furs, their stimulus must have been more that of an attractive gamble than any sort of business calculation.

ii

The thirteen members of the syndicate for the first voyage, with a very few others, composed the original body of eighteen chartered adventurers. There is, therefore, a special interest in tracing the order in which men of different types decided to join in, and of attempting to gauge their attitude towards the adventure by the way they acted. Who approached them we do not know, but may guess—a guess for which some reasons will be given later—that it was James Hayes, the Prince's Secretary, with Carteret and the Prince's name behind him. Rupert was not a man of business. Pepys, who was trying to do some with him, had discovered that "it cannot come to anything, but is done by Hayes, or some of his little people about him".[1] Carteret, besides holding many other official posts, was Treasurer of the Navy from 1660-67. He is a familiar and respected figure in Pepys—"a most honest man", even if he did not know what S.P.Q.R. means, "that a schoolboy should be whipt for not knowing".[2] It was at his son, Philip's, wedding that Pepys was delighted to find this high-placed fighting

[1] H. B. Wheatley (ed.), *The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M.A., F.R.S.* . . . with Lord Braybrooke's Notes (London, 1928), VI, 168.

[2] Ibid., VI, 270, and III, 198.

servant of both the Charleses "so light, so fond, so merry, so boyish".[1]

Hayes—of Beckington, Somerset, and Lincoln's Inn—we first meet in Pepys, a year before the venture, with a friend, "both briske blades, but I fear that they promise themselves more than they expect".[2] Pepys's meaning can perhaps best be got by inserting "can" before "expect"—confident fellows who anticipate for themselves more success than is reasonable. In the Hudson Bay venture at least, though in the long run only, Hayes perhaps got all that he may have "promised himself".

Whether or not Hayes was the first collector, the first subscribers—on October 31, 1667—were Sir Robert Vyner, the King's goldsmith, the man whom the Crown owed £417,000 when the Exchequer "stopped" in 1672, and Francis Millington, Esq., about whom the facts most worth record are that he was a member of the Drapers' Company and, with Vyner, one of the six men who held the "Great Farm" of the Customs.[3] The financiers are approached first. But they are very cautious. They put in only a few pounds, and dole out more as it is wanted, Vyner subscribing £300 in seven instalments between 1667 and 1670, Millington £300 in eight.[4]

[1] Ibid., V, 24. [2] Ibid., V, 256 (1666).

[3] Millington married Vyner's niece (see Appendix G, p. 238). That he was a member of the Drapers' Company no more proves that he was a draper than similar membership would today. Even in Henry VIII's reign a high proportion of the Drapers were not drapers: A. H. Johnson, *The History of the Worshipful Company of the Drapers of London* (Oxford, 1922), II, 24, "of 107 persons admitted by redemption between 1509 and 1529, 70 at least were not apparently connected with the Craft". For Millington as Customs Farmer see *Calendar of Treasury Books*, 1669-72, III, 59 (and many other entries), and T. F. Reddaway, *The Rebuilding of London after the Great Fire* (London, 1940), p. 260.

[4] A.14/1, fos. 53*d*.-54. See Appendix C, pp. 182-3, 174-5.

A month after these first payments (November 27), young Sir Peter Colleton,[1] second baronet, of a Devon family and a planter in Barbados, began to subscribe—also in instalments. But he had already helped "the Frenchmen"; he took an active interest in the venture, and he is credited in the Ledger, besides his cash, with £181. 11*s.* 10*d.* of goods or stores left unsold or unused described as "the Remaines of a former Cargoe". His father, Sir John, had, with Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, been the chief promoter of the Carolina colonisation scheme of 1663: the Colletons are to be grouped among the leading Restoration imperialists.[2]

On December 10 money began to come in from the Navy Office which Carteret had just left, with men in it who admired and trusted him. The Carteret holding itself is a little confusing technically, though the general position is clear enough. In effect it was always Sir George's. The account in the Ledger stands in his name: he was a serious adventurer, in goods and cash. But when the Charter came to be granted, the Carteret named is his son, Sir Philip—knighted in 1667—the awkward young man whom Pepys coached for matrimony and whose bride he kissed in bed before drawing the curtains on the wedding night. However Philip, as will appear, took no part in the Company's affairs, whereas his father took a very active part. Whether the holding was formally assigned to the son, and whether the father acted for him in his absence we do

[1] See Appendix G, pp. 218-19.

[2] See *The Cambridge History of the British Empire* (Cambridge, 1929), I, 248; Mood, "Hudson's Bay Company Started as a Syndicate", p. 52; Colleton's account in A.14/1, fos. 50d.-51, is printed in Appendix C, pp. 160-61.

not know. Philip, for our purposes, is only a name in the Charter. The other "admiralty" contributor was John Fenn, Esq., cashier in the Navy Office, Pepys's "paymaster Fenn".[1] He paid a round sum down.

On Christmas Eve Hayes himself began to pay, but he paid slowly.[2] Unlike the City men, he could perhaps do no other: his fortune was yet to make, though he had recently married a rich widow.

The money was held by John Portman,[3] "citizen and goldsmith", and like Vyner a lender to the Crown, who was evidently acting as banker to the little syndicate.[4] On Christmas Eve also Sir Edward Hungerford,[5] Hayes's brother-in-law, began paying in at Portman's.[6] Like Colleton, he was a Devon landowner, with lands near Plymouth. He was generally in financial difficulties, and his only office of profit at this time was that of Commissioner for Kingswood Forest.[7] In the end he restored his fortunes, partly by selling land to the Crown and partly by "floating" Hungerford Market, Charing Cross.[8] His name still clings to that neighbourhood.

In February, 1668, Portman began to put in a little of his own money: all told, he subscribed £350 in

[1] Wheatley, *Diary of Samuel Pepys*, IV, 358. For his office of Cashier see *Cal. Treas. Books*, III, 14. His account is in A.14/1, fos. 54d.-55, see Appendix C, pp. 162-3; Carteret's, fos. 49d.-50, see Appendix C, pp. 158-9. For Philip's knighthood see W. A. Shaw, *The Knights of England* (London, 1906), II, 225.

[2] A.14/1, fos. 52d.-53, see Appendix C, pp. 166-9.

[3] See Appendix G, p. 242.

[4] A.14/1, passim.

[5] See Appendix G, p. 237.

[6] A.14/1, fos. 51d.-52, see Appendix C, pp. 172-3.

[7] For his lands sold to the Crown and his Commissionership, see *Cal. Treas. Books*, III, 172, 911.

[8] *D.N.B.*

eight instalments spread over more than two years. With him, on February 10, was William Pretyman,[1] Esq., a member of a well-known family, brother of Sir John Pretyman. His official post sounds a good one—Receiver of First Fruits, that clerical tax which Henry VIII annexed from the Pope and which Queen Anne surrendered as her Bounty. A third subscriber that day was John Kirke,[2] later Sir John. He was a Gentleman Pensioner, with other impecunious cavaliers, and Paymaster of the Band of Gentleman Pensioners.[3] That probably meant pickings. The Kirkes, a Derbyshire family with City connections, also had connections with Canada: it was to David Kirke that the great Champlain had surrendered Quebec.[4] A daughter of John was to become Pierre Esprit Radisson's first wife. Radisson boasted later that he had been "marié a Londres dans une famille honorable".[5]

In April, Sir John Robinson, clothworker, ex-colonel, ex-Lord Mayor and Member of Parliament for Rye, began to subscribe. He had been to Breda as part of the London deputation sent to bring the King back, and was rewarded with a baronetcy, and later with the Lieutenancy of the Tower. He was connected with the Levant and the East India Companies, and was by family tradition a Church and State man, son of an

[1] See Appendix G, p. 243.

[2] See Appendix G, pp. 237-8.

[3] Portman's account in A.14/1, fos. 55d.-56; Pretyman's, fos. 54d.-55; Kirke's, fos. 53d.-54. See Appendix C, pp. 178-9, 172-3. For Pretyman's office, *Cal. Treas. Books*, III, 2, and for Kirke's, III, 146, 854.

[4] H. Kirke, *The First English Conquest of Canada, with some Account of the Earliest Settlements in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland* (London, 1871).

[5] D. Brymer, *Report on Canadian Archives*, "Relation du voiage du sieur Pierre Esprit Radisson ès années 1682 et 1683" (Ottawa, 1896), p. 1.

Archdeacon.[1] He seems to have been a heavy fellow; for Samuel Pepys, not a bad judge of men, thought him "a talking, bragging, bufflehead"; also a "loggerhead".[2] With him that day (April 8), Sir John Griffith [3] of Erith, Kent, Governor of Gravesend and Captain of West Tilbury Blockhouse, joined the venture: he was one of those who were later described as having found sums towards a "former cargo".[4]

Within two months, on June 3, 1668, the actual venture started, when Gillam, on the ketch *Nonsuch*, bought by the adventurers from Sir William Warren,[5] and her companion ketch, the *Eaglet*, sailed from Gravesend. Before the end of the month Prince Rupert himself had put up £270 towards the costs.[6] It was that useful man, his Secretary, Hayes, who arranged the loan of the *Eaglet* by the Navy Office—and got his first fee from the syndicate of which he was a member for doing so.[7] He also signed, and may well have drafted, the elaborate instructions for the voyage, signing in the distinguished company of Rupert, Carteret, Colleton, George Monk, Duke of Albemarle,[8] and that loyal and life-long servant of the Stuart cause, William, Earl of Craven,[9] whom gossip has married

[1] His account, A.14/1, fos. 49d.-50, is in Appendix C, pp. 180-1; Mood, "Hudson's Bay Company Started as a Syndicate", p. 56. Robinson is dealt with in all the histories of the Company. Major W. F. Pothecary, Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company, states that a very fine stained-glass window (pre the 1666 fire) with Robinson's coat of arms and a record of his position, was lost when Clothworkers' Hall was destroyed by enemy action in May, 1941.

[2] Wheatley, *Diary of Samuel Pepys*, III, 69; IV, 11.

[3] See Appendix G, p. 231.

[4] A.14/1, fos. 52d.-53, see Appendix C, pp. 164-5.

[5] A.14/1, fos. 78d.-79. [6] Ibid., fos. 46d.-47, see Appendix C, pp. 180-1.

[7] A.14/1, fo. 79, see Appendix C, p. 171.

[8] See Appendix G, pp. 240-1. [9] See Appendix G, pp. 222-4.

secretly to Rupert's widowed mother, Elizabeth of Bohemia, the Winter Queen.[1] If Hayes had been a Pepys, one can imagine the proud and thankful entry in his secret diary on the night that his name had been set down in that group. Neither Craven nor Albemarle had yet contributed any cash; but with Colleton and the others they adventured in cargoes and stores, for the balances of which adventure they are duly credited in the Ledger.

Radisson sailed in the *Eaglet* and Mr. Gooseberry—as he is called in the Instructions and almost always in the Company's books—in the *Nonsuch*. The captains were instructed to follow the Frenchmen's advice about destination within the Bay and trading; also about exploring "the Passage into the South Sea", as to which the experts had given some very sanguine and misleading "informations". The *Eaglet* never made the Bay, and it was the *Nonsuch* alone that came back up the Thames, after trading and wintering on Rupert River, on October 9, 1669: "they report the natives to bee civill and say Beaver is very plenty".[2]

While the ships were away new adventurers had come in, and important ones—Arlington[3] in July of '68, and Ashley in August. Arlington put in £200, but is no more heard of.[4] Unless he was one of the 'greate

[1] The instructions are in the Public Record Office, London: they are printed in various places. See, for example, *Minnesota History*, XVI, G. L. Nute (ed.), "Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography", pp. 419-23; D. MacKay, *The Honourable Company* (New York, 1936), pp. 23-4.

[2] P.R.O., State Papers Domestic, Charles II, 266/80.

[3] Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington. See Appendix G, pp. 213-15.

[4] Except on March 4, 1672, in connection with the stock to be presented to the Duke of York, and on December 22, 1673, as a member of a Committee to secure a patent for a grant of Buss Island, see pp. 28, 67.

number of the adventurers ' on November 30, 1671, he did not attend one of the seventy-four meetings here minuted. Ashley's record is completely different: he became a considerable shareholder, and one of the most interesting facts revealed in these Minutes is the extraordinary amount of attention that this busy, eager, " various " man—like Colleton and Carteret a thoroughgoing imperialist—gave to the Company's affairs. He is at the first meeting reported, probably in the chair unless he gave precedence to Craven. He may well have inspired the ordering of business by the Committee at the second meeting. He is very regular at the General Courts, until on November 24, 1673, he is chosen Deputy Governor. After that he rarely misses, and he presides almost invariably at the Committee. His attendance record after he becomes Deputy Governor is thirty-three out of a possible forty-four, in eight months, and some of the meetings that he misses are of technical Sub-Committees only. As, according to Pepys, he was " a most clear man in matters of accounts " [1] —and Pepys understood accounts—his work must have been invaluable.

Craven began his cash contribution to the general stock in May of '69, and Christopher Monk,[2] who had succeeded his father in January, 1670, as second Duke of Albemarle, began his in March of '70, just before the Charter was granted.[3]

The last adventurer to join, of those whose names are in the Charter, was Sir Paul Neile,[4] in April of '70.

[1] Wheatley, *Diary of Samuel Pepys*, IV, 333.
[2] See Appendix G, p. 239.
[3] A.14/1, fos. 47d.-48. See Appendix C, pp. 156-7.
[4] See Appendix G, pp. 241-2.

The son of Richard Neile, Archbishop of York, he is credited with having dissipated a large fortune. He was at this time Usher of the Privy Council and a Commissioner for Richmond Park. An amateur of natural philosophy, he was "famed for his optic glasses", and was an original member of the Council of the Royal Society.[1] It is odd to note how many of the early adventurers were Fellows of that Society, that is to say —as things then were—men known, or wishing to be known, for their enlightened curiosity. On the original list Hayes appears with Neile. Later, Prince Rupert, Ashley, Albemarle, the Duke of York—not an adventurer yet, in May, 1670—Colleton and Philip Carteret are elected.[2] Philip Carteret died with Lord Sandwich in the sea fight of Sole Bay in 1672. He had never attended any meetings of the Company. His father had already attended several, and after his son's death he was an active adventurer. This is as it should be. If not proved the father of the Company, Sir George certainly has a prominent place in its pedigree, and he did not neglect his responsibility.

How closely the original adventurers were connected not only with the Royal Society, but with government and imperial policy in the early Restoration period, their membership of official bodies shows. Carteret, the elder, Colleton, and Ashley Cooper, as he then was, had been members both of the Council of Trade and

[1] His optic glasses are referred to in W. Bray (ed.), *Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn, F.R.S.* . . . (London, 1906), p. 216. And see *The Record of the Royal Society of London* (London, 1912), p. 17; Wheatley, *Diary of Samuel Pepys*, II, 167; *Cal. Treas. Books*, III, 1161, for Richmond Park.

[2] *Record of the R.S.*, pp. 17, 23, 311, 312, 316. The Albemarle F.R.S. is George, first Duke.

the Council of Plantations appointed in 1660, Cooper having served on similar bodies before. Carteret and Ashley, with Arlington, sat on the standing committee for Plantations established in 1668; and with Prince Rupert, Albemarle and Craven on the Council of Trade of 1669.[1]

iii

An interesting episode preceding the grant of the Charter is worth mention, although like that grant it is inevitably not referred to in the Minutes. There survives a Royal Order of June 23, 1669, and another of October 21, prescribing the draft of a Hudson's Bay Charter to the group—Hungerford, Robinson, Vyner, Colleton, Hayes and Kirke. It is easy, but unprofitable, to speculate about why the names of greater titled subscribers are left out. Perhaps the best explanation is that this mixed half-dozen of Court and City men were the active workers at the moment, and that it was intended to insert other names in the final draft: it can hardly be supposed that Hayes was fool enough to try to steal a march on his master, Rupert, or on such useful persons of importance as Craven and Carteret: a prospectus requires good names.[2]

[1] C. M. Andrews, *British Committees, Commissions, and Councils of Trade and Plantations*, 1622-1675 (Baltimore, 1908), pp. 67, 76, 79, 93.

[2] There are some speculations, with which I am not disposed to agree, by Mood, "Hudson's Bay Company Started as a Syndicate", pp. 53-4. There also exists an Instrument of Incorporation, of April 18, 1670, with the names found in the Charter in May; see Nute, "Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography", pp. 424-5.

iv

Some of the money originally subscribed had begun to go out in driblets from the very start, mostly in sums of £1 or £2, to the men whose account appears in the Ledger as "Mr. Gooseberry and Mr. Radison".[1] When they are not doing the business of the adventurers overseas they are their pensioners in England. Between 1667, when the short subscription list was opened, and April, 1675, the two of them received £827. 11*s.* 8*d.* As the nominal share capital of the Company in that year came to only £10,550, including the £300 share credited to the Duke of York who had paid in no cash, the Canadians who supplied the original information and directed the first voyages were not too badly rewarded. When the Company sent out its first regular Agent or Governor he seems to have been paid only £50 a year, though his successor—called Governor from the start—was given £100.[2]

Radisson, in the *Eaglet*, had failed to reach the Bay on the first voyage. Perhaps the "former cargo", for shares in which several adventurers were credited, was what she brought back. Radisson did not set out again until May of 1669, on board the *Wivenhoe*, a King's ship, like the *Eaglet*, captain William Stannard.[3] The *Eaglet* and the *Nonsuch* were ketches. The ketch of the period was normally a two-masted vessel with the mainmast almost amidships and a mizzen. The mainmast was square rigged, with two or three square sails:

[1] See Appendix F, pp. 203-6.

[2] For the £100 see p. 96. In A.1/2, fo. 27, in connection with a claim from Mrs. Bayly, widow of the first Agent or Governor, it is stated that originally his salary was "but £50 p. Ann".

[3] See Appendix D, pp. 192-3.

the mizzen had a lateen sail with perhaps a square topsail above it. Forward there were two staysails, a foresail and a jib. The *Wivenhoe* is called a "pinke", a term which properly describes peculiarities of her hull at the stern. She would be ship-rigged; three masts; square sails on fore and main, and a lateen on the mizzen.[1] After the return of the *Nonsuch*, in the autumn of 1669, with her excellent cargo of furs and skins—beaver, marten, bear, moose and otter, but mostly beaver—all the world knew, for the *London Gazette* told them, that on the coasts of the Bay you could get "a considerable quantity of Beaver".

During that winter of 1669-70 the adventurers put in hand a ship of their own. Their new vessel, called once a "Frigat" and once a "ship", so we may assume a full-rigged three-master, was to be called the *Prince Rupert*; and we have a good deal of information about her cost and equipment.

She sailed from Gravesend in June, 1670. So did the *Wivenhoe*, which had either turned back in '69, or got out and back in the year. On board the *Wivenhoe* was a very interesting personage whose name occurs often in the Minutes, and whose career will be discussed later—Mr. Charles Bayly.[2]

The Minutes and the Ledger tell us all that anyone could possibly want to know about the early cargoes. There is a story that on one of the voyages—presumably the first—someone suggested sending scarlet cloth, a traditional thing to attract savages; but that Radisson,

[1] I am indebted for information about seventeenth-century rigs and hulls to Mr. R. C. Anderson of The Society for Nautical Research. For the conversion of a "dogger" to a "pink" see pp. lvi and 90.

[2] See Appendix G, pp. 209-13.

who knew his American Indians, said they wanted metal wares, not "kickshaws and coloured rags".[1] The story may well be apocryphal: it is unlikely that a French-Canadian would talk about "kickshaws", which is an English corruption of a French word. Besides, a certain amount of coarse red and blue cloth—"duffil", bought at the amazingly high price of 3*s.* 2*d.* a yard[2]—was in fact shipped, and red caps also. Beads, undoubted "kickshaws", were sent too, and "tinn Lookeing glasses", and combs. In April of '74 Radisson even goes with the ship's husband "to choose beades & flintes, & gett patternes of combes".[3] But note the flints. The core of the story is sound. The Indians did want metal wares and those were what they mainly got; "Biskay hatchets", presumably some pattern made from the iron of the Basque country to which they were accustomed through trade with the French; axes and saws; brass kettles; French knives; arrowheads; iron-mongery; fowling-pieces bought at £1 or £1. 1*s.* 0*d.* each; "gunns", powder and "shott". The Cree Indians were living about the southern end of the Bay. Armed by British and French traders, they ultimately became one of the great conquering tribes and fought their way, in bloody Indian fashion, right across the continent.[4] They knew why they wanted "metal wares".

V

No exact balance of profit and loss for the early voyages can be extracted from the Ledger, although it

[1] The story is repeated in Beckles Willson, *The Great Company* (London, 1900), I, 67.

[2] See p. 124, n. 1.

[3] See p. 100.

[4] *Cambs. Hist. of the British Empire*, VI, 13.

contains items running back to 1667. We know a good deal about the expenses incurred in the pre-Charter period, but little or nothing about the receipts. We know, for instance, that the wage bill for Gillam and his crew on the first voyage, together with "severall other Disbursements as in Mr. Heatlyes Journall" came to £535. 5*s.* 11*d.*[1] But we do not know precisely how the sales of beaver turned out or how the balance stood. That the beaver fetched fine prices and that the sales were so spaced as not to glut the market, the Minutes show. They also show that some of it was sold so far afield as Genoa.[2] In 1672 it was realising 7*s.* and 8*s.* a pound at home.[3] The man who did most business with the Company from the granting of the Charter to 1674 was a certain Thomas Glover. He was much the biggest buyer, though there were many others, and in the four years he bought no less than £6,455 0*s.* 6*d.* worth. Twice he paid £2,600, a huge sum compared, for instance, with the £432. 7*s.* 6*d.* paid for building the *Prince Rupert*.[4] He made four other smaller bulk purchases. Such prices hardly suggest any need for sales propaganda, but the Company did not neglect that: it had some of its beaver skins made up into hats for presents to that kind of great man who sets the fashions.[5]

A rough notion of what the margins of profit in the trade may have been, divided between skin dealer and hatter, can be got from the prices paid for hats. A man of fashion in Restoration times liked a fine hat.

[1] A.14/1, fo. 82. See Appendix D, p. 187.
[2] See p. 27.
[3] See pp. 37, 34.
[4] A.14/1, fo. 117.
[5] Ibid., fo. 99. See Appendix C, p. 175.

We see Samuel Pepys when he was rising in the world and beginning to dress up to his position, paying 35*s.* for one—at a time when a highly skilled mason got 2*s.* 6*d.* a day in London.[1] But that was not a beaver. For his first beaver Pepys paid £4. 5*s.* 0*d.*[2]—the mason's earnings for nearly six weeks' work. It is as if a man today were willing to pay £25 or £30 for his fashionable hat. Where there is such willingness, there is also room enough for profit all along the line, until you get to the Indian well content to give a dozen or more beaver skins for a fowling-piece or a " gunn ".[3]

vi

On November 27, 1673, the Committee—Shaftesbury in the chair—ordered that " a liste of the names of all the adventurers bee presented to the next gennerall Courte in order to the confirmeing of them ". This list has survived in print and is now in the British Museum.[4] Since the granting of the Charter the number of

[1] Wheatley, *Diary of Samuel Pepys*, I, 356; D. Knoop and G. P. Jones, *The London Mason in the Seventeenth Century* (Manchester, 1935), p. 59: 2*s.* 6*d.* was paid by the Office of Works to fully qualified masons, 1662-67.

[2] Wheatley, *Diary of Samuel Pepys*, II, 60.

[3] According to J. Oldmixon, *The British Empire in America* (London, 1708), part of which is reprinted by J. B. Tyrrell (ed.), *Documents Relating to the Early History of Hudson Bay* (Toronto, The Champlain Society, 1931), the standard of trade about the year 1683 was " 10 good Skins " for a gun (p. 380). Indians may well have given more at the start.

[4] It was used by W. R. Scott, *The Constitution and Finance of English, Scottish and Irish Joint-Stock Companies to 1720* (London, 1910), II, 230, so was not a discovery when " found " and printed by Fulmer Mood in *The Beaver*, March, 1936, " Shareholders in the Hudson's Bay Company in 1673 and 1675 ", pp. 16-17.

adventurers had risen to thirty. Of the original eighteen, John Fenn, "paymaster Fenn", had dropped out. He had assigned his whole interest in the Company to Sir James Hayes, before the Book of Assignments was started in July, 1673. For what consideration the transfer was made we naturally do not know, but it is interesting to see Hayes so early building up what, as will appear, became a really important holding. The first entry in the Book of Assignments shows other dealings in stock. Shaftesbury himself, who had already put in a second £300, was acquiring a third by assignment from Alderman John Foorthe, a pre-Charter investor, whose name, however, does not appear in the Charter, and who took an active part in the affairs of the Company although, like most City investors, not for long. He was a financier, a great farmer of excise.[1] He had put in his £300—the amount assigned to Shaftesbury in July, 1673—and had acquired £450 more in November, 1673, £300 from Sir William Bucknall who had gone in with him originally, and £150 from a later investor, George Dashwood, Esq. With Alderman John had come in another Foorthe, Alderman Dannett [2]—again a tax farmer—who became a very regular attendant at the Company's meetings in 1673-74. Neither Foorthe appears on the list of adventurers dated November 1, 1675. The whole of John's holding (£450), and the whole of Dannett's (£300), with £150 from William Dashwood—another later investor—has been assigned late in 1674 to a single and an original

[1] In ten or a dozen counties; he also had a share in the Irish farm. He was Alderman and Sheriff of London. *Cal. Treas. Books*, III, 235.

[2] See Appendix G, p. 225.

adventurer, the man whose name is everywhere, that "briske blade", Sir James Hayes, as he now is.[1]

The list of 1673, and the Ledger and Book of Assignments which contain the original information on which it was based, show the Company working in units of a £300 share, but with a few exceptions. There are some £200, £150 and £100 holdings, one of £400 and one of £450, but twenty are either of £300 or of £600. Rupert has the odd holding of £270: subsequently he assigned £100 to Carteret, paid in £30 cash, and was left with a round £200. When offering a share to James, Duke of York, on April 17, 1672, the Committee of the Company had voted "that credit bee given him for three hundred poundes which is the just Summe that one equall Share amounteth unto".[2] We see the early subscribers gradually making up their share to that figure, or receiving credits for goods supplied to adventures which relieve them of such subscription; but exactly on what principle it was decided that £300 was the "just Summe" is not clear. At the time the Charter was granted the sum paid up or credited was less than eighteen times £300, but some adventurers still had payments to make.

When, in February, 1673, the Company has to meet debts, there is a call of £50 "for every 300 lb. Subscripcon, and after ye same rate for every greater and Lesser Summe", which recognises the £300 share as standard but not obligatory for the existing adventurers. But, at the same meeting, it is laid down that £300 is

[1] See the Foorthe and Hayes accounts in Appendix C, pp. 162-9; and the transfers in A.43/1, fos. 1-3.

[2] See p. 35.

to be the minimum, and £1,500 the maximum, holding of new adventurers.[1] On November 17 of the same year, the General Court orders that "every hundred poundes Stocke Shall have one Vote",[2] thus echoing the voting decision laid down in the Charter.[3] Voting rights are again mentioned on November 24 and 27, and it is made quite clear that a vote went with each £100 stock, although £300 was rather vaguely considered the "just Summe" for a share.[4] This voting decision was again made public during the few years for which we have no Minutes Book: on the list of the adventurers drawn up on November 1, 1675, it is stated that "Every Adventurer is to have so many Votes as he has Hundred Pounds in the General Stock".[5]

There was not at this time enough transfer of shares to make a market in them. In 1673-74 there was a fairly brisk assignment of shares—eleven in eighteen months, not counting Shaftesbury's to Ashley, which is not entered in the Book, presumably because approved by vote—but transfers were not public, and we know nothing about prices. Indeed Hudson's Bay was never an active stock except during the speculative nineties of the seventeenth century, when the £100 share, then normally dealt in, varied in quotation between 260 and 80. There are quotations running from 1692 to 1700, but after that year the newspapers cease to give them;[6] and the stock falls back into its original, what

[1] See p. 44.
[2] See p. 54.
[3] See Appendix A, pp. 144-5.
[4] See pp. 57, 58.
[5] The list, in the Public Record Office, was published by Mood, "Shareholders in the Hudson's Bay Company in 1673 and 1675", p. 18.
[6] Scott, *Joint-Stock Companies to 1720*, II, 233-4.

one might call "private company" character. That is in no way surprising. The Company which had thirty shareholders in 1673 and thirty-three in 1675 had only fifty by 1720:[1] only great speculative activity or public interest will produce quotations of so small and closely held a security. No doubt all transfers were matters of private arrangement as in the earliest days.

Although the Company only declared its first dividend in 1684, these decisions of 1673-75 show that it had already adopted the whole mechanism of a fully developed joint stock concern. Besides the qualification for a vote, it had in 1675 a qualification for membership of the Committee, which being £200 shows that the "full share" of £300 had already become an abstraction with no practical importance, since a £200 shareholder could rise to the highest office in the Company, no qualifying holding being prescribed—as it was later in the Bank of England—for the offices of Governor or Deputy Governor. Indeed at that moment Rupert was Governor with only a £200 holding.

The Company had also approximated to the modern joint stock character by permitting what might be called debenture holdings. They took the form of borrowings from members with guaranteed interest. Not very numerous and not very large, they are none the less interesting. The Ledger shows interest payments on such terms to Fenn, Carteret, Vyner, Hungerford, Kirke, and one or two others. The call made in February, 1673, was not of this type, but was a call in the modern sense. It was "To be repayd

[1] MacKay, *Honourable Company*, p. 338.

out of ye first money that shall Come In by reason of ye Trade of ye sd. Company", or to be added to the figure of the holder's stock.[1] Vyner's account illustrates the "debenture" business best, and illustrates too the banker's caution in dealing with the Company, and the early bankers' risks. As has been seen, he had dribbled in his "full share" in seven instalments between October, '67 and April, '70. After that he "paid & lent" first £50 then—in November of '71—£200 more.[2] But the stop of the Exchequer came that year and Vyner was one of the hardest hit of the leading goldsmiths. Portman was hard hit too.[3] It is not at all surprising that Vyner demanded his £250 back, and got it, with £9. 10*s*. 5*d*. interest accrued; or that from 1672 these two bankers' names drop out of the Minutes; or that Portman assigned his whole share to someone else in 1674, Vyner his in 1675.[4] On the '75 list neither name appears.

The Company which had thus acquired £100 voting shareholders, a few interest-receiving "debenture holders", and a directing committee with a shareholding qualification, had started, like many ventures overseas before it, as a little exploring syndicate. Members had subscribed money as needed to meet general expenses. A few at the start had planked down that £300 which for a time appeared as a full share. Others, in the style of the most ancient type of mercantile adventure, had found the trade goods or some of them: this their

[1] See p. 44. [2] A.14/1, fos. 50d.-51. See Appendix C, pp. 182-3.

[3] *Cal. Treas. Books*, III, xlviii, Vyner was owed £416,724. 13*s*. 1½*d*. and Portman £76,760. 18*s*. 2*d*. Compare their subscriptions to the Hudson's Bay Company and its capital of £10,550.

[4] A.43/1, fo. 5d.

retrospective credits for goods in the Ledger fully prove. The Ledger does not suggest that there was any share-out of profits among Adventurers before the Company was formally organised. Time would hardly have allowed of it. The books do, however, make it clear that neither the syndicate nor the Company declared a dividend in the primitive sense and fashion, that is a division of profit and of capital after each venture or group of ventures. This had often been done in the past both by syndicates and companies; but evidently, since the Hudson's Bay syndicate was beginning to think of itself as a permanent Company from about the time that its first venture was concluded, the idea of such a policy was not entertained. Capital was being collected so slowly that, in any event, it would have been tiresome to have to start collecting over again.

In this context it is worth remembering that the greatest of the few joint stock companies of the day, the East India Company, with which Sir John Robinson was connected, had settled down, as it proved finally, to the policy of dividend paying in the modern sense, that is the payment from profits annually or at some shorter interval, in 1661-62. In declaring that year's dividend "the governor and committees" had "outlined the principle that in future their distributions would consist of profits earned, not 'divisions' (without distinction between capital and income) as had been the case in the past".[1] The East India Company in earlier days had not divided up after every venture, but it had raised a series of joint stocks which in their turn had been divided up. The one subscribed in 1657, "the New

[1] Scott, *Joint-Stock Companies to 1720*, II, 131.

General Stock", raised to implement a new charter granted by Cromwell, had been so small that for four years the Company had to put its profits into development and go without dividends.[1] The Hudson's Bay Company, from the time of its Charter certainly, and almost certainly from the time of the first syndicate adventure, had to do the same; only in its case the spell of no dividend was not four years long but fourteen.[2]

vii

The two goldsmith bankers, Portman and Vyner, may have left, not the sinking, but the still unprofitable ship of the Company because they had lost money to the Crown. But neither they nor any other business men showed much faith in the Company's future, as has already been seen. Not that a banker's or financier's future was very safe. Before Vyner and Portman sold out, another man of their sort came in as a £300 shareholder, John Lindsay or Lindsey, of the Angel in Lombard Street, a goldsmith who kept "running cashes", current accounts, as we say.[3] He, too, lent

[1] Ibid., p. 132.

[2] It is stated in Willson, *Great Company*, I, 64, that Prince Rupert was "paid a lump sum by the Adventurers". This is possible, though there is certainly no record of it, but it seems unlikely. The share voted gratis to the Duke of York is clearly recorded, so there is no reason why a vote to Rupert should not have been. Rupert appears to pay in like anyone else. But he may have had something in the early unminuted days.

[3] A.14/1, fos. 62d.-63. F. G. H. Price, *A Handbook of London Bankers* (London, 1890-1), p. 182. The name is spelled Lindsay or Lindsey (*e.g.* in *Cal. Treas. Books*, II, xlviii) and Linsey. The spelling Lindsay suggests a Scot, but a Scottish London goldsmith would be a very rare bird in 1670, whereas a Lindsey from the Suffolk village of that name would be quite natural. If it is a Scottish name, it is the only one among the goldsmith bankers of 1670.

money to the Crown; and he received secret service money; and he took over some of the City debt.[1] He paid his £300 on February 17, 1673, and was formally received; yet on December 22 following the General Court, Rupert for once present, is inquiring "by what authority" the Committee had let "Mr. Linsey" in. No doubt admission was technically a matter for the Court. In May of the next year the Court, Rupert present again, endorses his admission because "Mr. Linsey" had "Long Since"—very long since—"paid in £300 into this Companyes Stocke".[2] For a time thereafter he acted as Treasurer, succeeding Richard Hawkins, another post-Charter adventurer, a City "Mr.", not an "Esq.", and a vintner, who himself had succeeded the first Treasurer, Portman.[3] Three Treasurers in four years suggests untidy finance. And "Linsey" proved no more stable than his goldsmith predecessors. He is not among the bankers in the *Little London Directory* of 1677, and he was bankrupt by 1679.

The list of 1673 gives a total of £8,720 stock: that of 1675 a total of £10,550. New adventurers are admitted from time to time, like Hawkins and Lindsay; and from time to time old adventurers will take another share, normally of £300. In July and August, 1674, for example, Hayes and Shaftesbury each found an additional £300, and about this time two new adventurers were admitted, Esquires, John Bence and Richard

[1] He was owed £85,832. 17*s*. 2*d*. in 1672. For secret service and the City debt see *Cal. Treas. Books*, III, 1221, 1334.

[2] See p. 103.

[3] I am assuming that he is the Richard Hawkins, vintner, mentioned in *Cal. Treas. Books*, IV, 474.

Carew. Carew plays no important part, but Bence is put on the Committee that autumn, with Lindsay, the new Treasurer, and a strong team of the original gentleman adventurers—Rupert as Governor, Carteret succeeding Shaftesbury as Deputy, and as Committee men Griffith, Hayes, Hungerford, Kirke and Robinson, the "bufflehead". These all, below the Prince, are baronets, knights and esquires. Even Lindsay, the goldsmith, had somehow got the right to be called esquire—in 1674 that was not merely a form of address —probably by buying a manor in the country. The list is singularly unlike that of the directorate of the East India Company, mostly Turkey merchants, or of that of the Bank of England twenty years later—with Governor, Deputy and twenty-four Directors, all City men, though several have been knighted and one is even a baronet.

The only post-Charter adventurers, besides those already mentioned, who occur in the Minutes are Mr. Charles Bayly, Mr. James Foster, Mark Hildsly, Esq., Mr. Stephen Cooke, Mr. William Yonge and "Mr. Walker". Bayly appears more as an employee than as a shareholder: he was both. Foster was also an employee and shareholder. Hildsly and Yonge each held £300 but very rarely attended meetings at this time, though Yonge became active later.[1] Cooke held £50, but apparently did not attend any meetings. "Mr. Walker" is puzzling, and may be either of two men, Nehemiah or William. Nehemiah Walker had been out "in the Countrey" of Hudson Bay, and was called on in

[1] He appears in A.43/1, passim, as of St. Martin's in the Fields. A.1/2, passim, shows his later activity.

December, 1671, to give an account of the *Wivenhoe's* cargo disposed of there.[1] The list of 1673 credits him with a holding of £150 and does not mention William. There is no stock account in Nehemiah's name in the Ledger and yet in the Book of Assignments he transfers £200 to William Walker on some unspecified day in 1674. In the 1675 list William appears, as is to be expected, but the Ledger says he had paid in £100 so early as May 5, 1670. Clearly two Walkers held stock, though there is some confusion in the records; but in the end only William. Committees met on three occasions at "Mr. Walker's house", and the house was probably that of William Walker, a goldsmith.[2]

A single other figure on the list of 1673 deserves a little notice, besides Charles Bayly who will receive plenty—Lady Margaret Drax,[3] one of the earliest recorded woman shareholders in an English joint-stock adventure or company, though Queen Elizabeth might perhaps be so described. There is little doubt who she was, the widow of Sir James Drax "of London and Barbados", knighted in 1660, a cavalier planter of the Colleton type who served on the first Councils of Trade and of Plantations in that year.[4]

viii

The meeting of the Committee, not the Court, at "Mr. Walkers" is a reminder that, with no regular office, the Company met where it could—at the start in Vyner's house or in Robinson's quarters at the

[1] See p. 14. [2] A.14/1, fo. 57d. [3] See Appendix G, pp. 224-5.
[4] Andrews, *British Committees, Commissions and Councils of Trade and Plantations*, p. 132; Shaw, *Knights of England*, II, 225.

Tower: Vyner had got back to Lombard Street, after being burnt out in the Great Fire and driven to rooms in Broad Street.[1] Then comes a General Court at Whitehall; then a Committee at Alderman John Foorthe's house in Hackney! At this Committee the Alderman offers his rooms at the Excise Office, in Broad Street, " & for all papers bookes & accountes to bee kept there ".[2] His offer is gladly accepted, and for a time the Excise Office appears to be the rendezvous, though the place is not always stated. There are excursions to " Mr. Millington's ", " the Prince's Lodgeing's " and Whitehall. For a time the Tower is again brought into use, with a visit in July, 1673, to " My Lord Chancellors house ". Whitehall, or the Robes Chamber, Whitehall, as once specified, by no means implies that the Prince attended; though " the Prince's Lodgeing's " does imply that: six General Courts, that is not half of all the General Courts held out of seventy-four meetings of all sorts here minuted, is his attendance record. Other meetings are held at " Esqr. Kirkes house ", at the Fleece in Cornhill, at Mr. Hawkins's house, and again a whole series at the Excise Office.[3] There, if anywhere, the Company may perhaps be said to have had its headquarters, during these years and until the Foorthes dropped out. But if we are to call this the headquarters, we must note that the Governor never set his foot in it. Broad Street was off his beat, though he did once attend at the Tower, as any Prince might.

[1] Reddaway, *Rebuilding of London after the Great Fire*, pp. 30, 294, 300; Price, *Handbook of London Bankers*, p. 182.

[2] See p. 14.

[3] Also Exeter House, which was " My Lord Chancellors house ".

ix

In this Company of imperialist lords and gentlemen holding appointments under the Crown, with their often temporary colleagues from the world of finance, whose gains, as well as their enormous losses, came chiefly from tax-collecting and loan-subscribing; in this Company of what William Cobbett would have called "tax eaters", there were some very constant elements, and of these the most constant, and in the end one of the most important, was Sir James Hayes. Even the great the unscrupulous and active Shaftesbury disappears at the time of his political eclipse, and before —this is to his credit—there is any evidence that his activity had brought him in a penny: he took no "debentures" even. On July 17, 1679, his "whole Share remaineing" passed to "Thomas Leman of London, Gent.",[1] whether for less or more than he gave for it we do not know, but there is no reason to suppose for more. Meanwhile, before Shaftesbury's eclipse, Hayes has become Deputy Governor, in succession to Carteret, Shaftesbury himself, and Robinson of the Tower.[2] Deputy Governor he remains for about ten years, first under Rupert and after Rupert's death in 1682 under James, Duke of York. He is Deputy Governor when the first dividend of fifty per cent. is declared in 1684.

From what Pepys says about Rupert's distaste for business and from the way in which Pepys, on one occasion, could only get his "great letter . . . about the victualling of the fleet"[3] considered in the highest

[1] A.43/1, fo. 14d.

[2] The gap in the Minutes, after the series here edited, leaves the date of his election uncertain : it was probably 1676.

[3] Wheatley, *Diary of Samuel Pepys*, V, 416.

quarter by sending it through Hayes, we might safely have inferred that all the drudgery of organisation in the early days of the adventure and the Company would be left by the patron and Governor to his brisk and officious secretary. That is why it has been suggested that it was Hayes who did the first collecting of subscriptions. And that is what the records of the Company show. They also show this useful subordinate, the kind of man who will see to it, at first keeping somewhat in the background, then coming steadily to the front; at first an ordinary average stockholder, on the list of 1675 the holder of more than a sixth of the whole nominal stock of the Company. He unloads a little at that time, as will appear, but not it may be conjectured to his own loss; for everything recorded of him indicates the judicious contriver, the man who knows precisely what he wants and how to get it.

His attendances at business meetings are significant. At the first thirteen he is not recorded as present, though he had been one of the six who asked for a charter in 1669.[1] No doubt, however, he was one of the "greate number of the adventurers" present with the Prince at Whitehall on November 30, 1671: the Prince was not the man to conduct business without his secretary. Hayes keeps quietly in the shadow of his master. But on April 2, 1672, now able to hold his own with the greater adventurers, for since 1670 he has been a knight, he is one of four who attend an important Committee; and that Committee is the first of sixty-one Committees, Sub-Committees and Courts minuted, of which Sir James is present at no less than forty-nine.

[1] See p. xxviii: he appears also on the Instrument of Incorporation of April 18, 1670.

The constant attendant, the useful man, the man who will see to it and has the course of past business in mind. Not, it may be agreed, a man with a tithe of Shaftesbury's dominant genius; but one who having worked with and under that exceptional personality is ready, when things have ripened, to serve as Deputy Governor. Carteret succeeded Shaftesbury in 1674 and was re-elected in 1675.[1] By that time Hayes' voting power in the General Court was considerable. He had built up an important holding and was doing a good deal of assignment of shares. On September 14 he acquired £400 from Robinson, Robinson's total holding. On September 17 he assigned £200 of this to Sir Richard Munden, £100 to James Buck, Esq., and £100 to a certain Captain with the attractive name of Hopefor Bendall. The list of adventurers dated November 1 credits him correctly with £1,800 stock; but on November 18, he assigned a further £300 to Sir William Warren, the great timber merchant, the man who gave Samuel Pepys presents of silver plate to recommend his timber to the Admiralty. Unless Hayes' assignments were made on hard terms, there is here the making of what might be called a Hayes party on the Court well before his election as Deputy.

The Ledger, from which all these facts come,[2] is, it may be noted, in two parts. The first part is a Stock Ledger. The second part is a record of expenditure, of most varied kinds, and of receipts from the sales of fur, all under the names of individuals—captains' wages; payments out to "Mr. Gooseberry and Mr. Radison"; payments to a variety of tradesmen for

[1] This is noted on the 1675 list.

[2] A.14/1.

stores and trade goods; a payment of £20 to Richard Beane "for settling & stateing ye severall accompts in this booke"; and a frank entry by Beane of "Accompts of wages paid to severall Seamen as in the Cash booke which I know not how to charge to particular accts. nor how to give them Credit". In this section of the book the names of several of the adventurers occur. Carteret had bought a ketch, the *Discovery*, for the Company; had sold her at a loss and been paid the difference. Bayly had been paid for services rendered in the Bay. Millington's entry refers to a transaction in wine. Kirke has made a few, Portman and Lindsay as treasurers a fair number, of disbursements on behalf of the Company. Hayes's account is very different from any of these. It contains a long series of cash payments over a period of seven years, 1668-75, in fact from the time of the first adventure until June 18, 1675.[1] The total is no less than £636. 2*s*. 6*d*., and the items are most miscellaneous. He is paid for things he does and for things that he gets done—for procuring His Majesty's order for the loan of the *Eaglet*; for procuring necessary Orders in Council; for powder; for seamen; for work done at Woolwich; for having the Company's seal cut; and so on. One payment to him that has especially interested historians of the Company is "for translating a Booke of Radisons".[2] He is also paid in 1672 "money disbursed for Commissions &

[1] It is in A.14/1, fos. 78d.-79. See Appendix C, pp. 170-1.

[2] Presumably the early narratives of his travels, which are among the Pepys manuscripts in the Rawlinson Collection in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. These narratives are written in English and are printed in G. D. Scull (ed.), *Voyages of Peter Esprit Radisson* (Boston, 1885), pp. 25-247. Cf. *Minnesota History*, XVI, Fulmer Mood, "The London Background of the Radisson Problem", pp. 394 and 406.

Protections". Whoever is the Company's Treasurer, Hayes is its factotum.

The only vote anywhere in the Minutes of a fee to Sir James is one of June 3, 1674, authorising a payment of £4 to him "or Such person as hee Shall order for defrayeing the charges of writeing the instructions [for a Governor sent out to the Bay], & of his journey to Winsor to gett them Signed".[1] A number of the jobs for which he was paid are anterior to the Charter: it would be curious to know by whose authority those subsequent to it were made. Presumably by that of the Prince, to whom he had daily access. The ever-present secretary, saving trouble, with his "sign please, Your Highness" is not a fancy picture. Pepys authorises its main lines. Many of the jobs involved Hayes in expense. He may have translated Radisson's narrative; he did not cut the seal. But knowledge of the public morality of the day convinces one that some fraction of most of the items in the account stuck to his hands. Even modern morality would not boggle at a commission on jobs that took trouble and time.

Hayes was the only early investor of whom it might be said that the adventure was profitable to him. Many, including Rupert, died before the first dividend was declared. Some, like Robinson, had parted with their holdings before death. Some, including Albemarle and Griffith, left theirs to their heirs. Shaftesbury, as has been seen, seems to have made no profit at all. He and all the best of the adventurers, and those most loyal to the Company, strike one as reasonably disinterested imperialists and patrons of pioneering

[1] See p. 116.

enterprise, at the worst gamblers in exploration and empire. And it is fair to say of Hayes that he too was loyal and showed faith in the Company by his steady acquisition of its stock. He seems to have paid his first £300 with difficulty.[1] What he gave for his various "assignments" we do not know. Not par value one imagines, but no doubt something appreciable. If he resold to Captain Hopefor Bendall and the rest at a profit—again we do not know, but it is likely enough —that is a common investor's habit. Though, unlike other adventurers, he found the Company a useful source of current income in fees and perquisites, at least he put what he made back into it until it began to be a dividend-paying concern.

x

The Minutes cover a period from which no correspondence or reports from the Bay have survived, if indeed there were any. On the whole it seems probable that there were not. We learn in the Minutes of reports made in writing by captains and officials when at home; and if anything had been sent or brought from the Bay, other than the accounts which certainly were kept, it could hardly have escaped mention. Hudson Bay is seen through an official telescope set up in Broad Street, the Tower, or Whitehall, and so is not seen very distinctly. Still, casual references to ships, trade, trading points and projects for settlement, and full accounts of cargoes and trade goods tell us something; and we learn a good deal about that remarkable

[1] See p. xxii.

figure who has excited the interest of all historians of the Company, Charles Bayly, its first resident governor in Rupert Land.

In 1669, Bayly is found a prisoner in the Tower in charge of its Lieutenant, Sir John Robinson. He had been sent there so far back as 1663-64, and "for seditious practises".[1] His seditious practice was in fact a militant and aggressive Quakerism. He is an extraordinary figure. Born in London,[2] he is first heard of, a young man, in Maryland in 1658, in touch with an extreme and "heretical" Quaker named Perrot who came into conflict with George Fox.[3] With Perrot he is next found on the continent—actually at Rome, where he is imprisoned, and in France, where he is imprisoned again, for denouncing "idol priests". Returning, he "behaved extravagantly", the Quaker historian tells us, at Dover, crossed England, and was arrested at Bristol "for witnessing against the idol priests"—English ones this time.[4] There was a special Act of Parliament against Quakers in 1662 (13 and 14 Car. II, C. 1, "for preventing the mischiefs and dangers that may arise from certain persons called Quakers"), so his arrest and detention were regular enough, even if he did not disturb the peace. Why he was passed by way of St. Albans to the Tower instead of staying in some common gaol is a puzzle. "Unless he were a person of importance", a lawyer writes, "he would scarcely be sent there";[5] and historians of the Company have suggested

[1] *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, Charles II, 1666-67*, p. 530.
[2] For the evidence of this, see p. lvii, and Appendix G, p. 212.
[3] W. C. Braithwaite, *The Beginnings of Quakerism* (London, 1912), p. 426.
[4] W. C. Braithwaite, *The Second Period of Quakerism* (London, 1919), pp. 216, 238.
[5] Professor P. H. Winfield to the author.

that he must have had Court influence. Yet there is no evidence of such influence except his own statement that he had actually spoken with the King; nor was there much time to acquire it between Maryland and Rome.

In September, 1663, he wrote to His Majesty from prison in Bristol and referred to the time when he "last spoke" with him. He had had a vision. A "whirlwind of the Lord" was coming over the nation. He urged Charles to repentance and to avoid "rioting and excess, chambering and wantonness".[1] Can it be that the cynical monarch found this rather a good jest, took an amused interest in Bayly's case, and had him put in the Tower? Charles had no personal feeling against Quakers, and in 1672 issued an amnesty to them. But Bayly had been considered and amnestied before that. Once he had been allowed out of the Tower on parole, to go to France no less—we do not know for what purpose. Returned to prison, he sent in a petition for final release just before Christmas, 1669.[2] He spoke of "neere six years imprisonment in the Tower", which suggests that he got there early in 1664.[3] He did not even suggest that he had ceased, or might cease, to follow the Quaker way.

He had been in close touch with his gaoler, the Lieutenant, whom perhaps he had impressed as a travelled and fearless man. He was set free on conditions. He was to "betake himself to the Navigation

[1] *Cal. S.P., Dom., Charles II, 1663-64*, p. 261.

[2] *Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial Series*, 1613-1680, I, 540. His petition is of December 23. In it he mentions his French visit, "about five months since".

[3] *Cal. S.P., Dom., Charles II, 1666-67*, p. 530, in the "list of prisoners in the Tower upon charity", he is said to have been placed there for "seditious practices" in 1663; but that may cover January 1- March 24, 1664, New Style.

of Hudsons Bay ", as Sir John Robinson had undertaken that he should; but only provided—and it is here that historians have scented kindness towards him in high places—" Provided the Adventurers . . . will assure unto him . . . such conditions and Allowances as may be agreeable to reason and the nature of his Employment ". Perhaps he had only talked Robinson round and persuaded him that he was worth it. He gets release and a career, and the Company a likely recruit. He sails, as has been noted, in the *Wivenhoe* for the adventure of 1670-71. Just about the time that he sailed, he is entered in the books of the Company as acquiring £300 stock.[1] How he got his money does not appear. It has been suggested that it was paid by him, or for him, as security for good behaviour.[2]

Returned from this venture of 1670-71, his name is frequent in the Minutes from November 21 onwards. On that day it is voted " That Mr. Bailey give up to Mr. Rastell [a clerk] all accountes hee hath in charge concerneing Hudsons bay, & in particular the account of the moneyes payd him at Plimouth ".[3] Next month he is required to " give an account to Mr. Rastel of all the *Wivenhoes* cargo disposed of in the Countrey accordeing as the same were traded for there . . . & alsoe . . . of the goods brought home ". He is to produce " the originall bookes " kept in " the Countrey " and to report on some " beaver Skins very good & Large " that seem to have been mislaid.[4] But he had come out

[1] A.14/1, fos. 58d.-59. May 31 and June 1, 1670, are the dates.

[2] The suggestion is that of Miss A. M. Johnson of the Hudson's Bay Company's Archives Department, to whom I am heavily indebted for advice and criticism.

[3] See p. 10.

[4] See p. 14.

of the voyage with credit. Both Captain Newland and Mr. Titherley, the mate, had died and Bayly "tooke upon him the charge of the Ship". The deaths must have been on the outward voyage or in "the Countrey", for "Some goods which were caryed in private trade [captains and mates were normally allowed to trade a little on their own account] were delivered to Mr. Bailey for the use of the Adventurers".[1]

The Quaker had gained experience which placed him almost on a level with "the Frenchmen". When Captain Gillam and "Mr. Radison and Mr. Goosbery" are asked to give "advise in writeing of what cargo is needful to bee provided for the next expedition", he is called in with them; and he and they, with some others, are instructed to "See all the beaver equally allotted" into parcels of about one hundred pounds each.[2]

Bayly's advice dealt not only with fowling pieces, kettles, knives and hatchets. He suggested that "in case the Comittee Shall not thinke fitt for any Settlement to bee made in the Countrey", a single ship would be enough. If settlement was contemplated, at least thirty men should be sent "in respecte to mortality"; and to support a settlement and the trade, beside the *Prince Rupert*, either a bigger ship than the *Wivenhoe* or the *Wivenhoe* and another small ship of thirty or forty tons should be employed. As a place for the settlement he advised "Moussebae". This advice was given in January, 1672, and generally approved in February.[3]

[1] See p. 15. The goods were "delivered into the handes of Mr. Bailey in the Countrey for the Companyes use", see pp. 30-1, so it seems most likely that the deaths happened there.

[2] See p. 16.

[3] See p. 22.

The *Wivenhoe*, if sent, was to carry bricks and nails to Moose Bay for the building of a fort. A small ship was to go with her and to stay "in the Country" with five-and-twenty men. Fifteen others were to navigate the *Wivenhoe* back. Bayly's good conduct and good advice were rewarded with a payment of £20 "out of the first moneyes to come in of the beaver last Sould": the same gratuity was paid to "Mr. grosselyer & Mr. Radison".[1]

The small ship, a later vote explains, is "to Serve for discovery & to coast from place to place in those partes". *Prince Rupert*, the Company's ship, is to have as consort another, hired, ship of "about hir burden"—the *Wivenhoe* or a substitute.[2] All this time Bayly is busy with Gillam clearing up the affairs of the last voyage and preparing for the next. A twenty-five ton vessel, the *Imploy*, is bought for £131;[3] and eventually—there were several changes of policy—she and the *Prince Rupert* sailed together with the "dogger" *Messenger*, Captain Morris, which replaced the *Wivenhoe* as Bayly had suggested. A dogger was a two-masted, blunt-nosed, vessel of fishing-boat type. (Hence the Dogger Bank.) She carried a square mainsail and topsail on a pole mainmast stepped about amidships. There was probably a square sail on the mizzen, and a triangular foresail, but no jib. The *Prince Rupert* was to come back in the year, "if she can possibly". Some twenty men from the ships were to remain "in the Countrey", of whom one was "Mr. Peter Romulus" (Pierre Romieux), a French-Canadian surgeon.

[1] See p. 23. [2] See pp. 32, 34.

[3] This was apparently the sum finally paid; see pp. 37, 39. Note that she cost about as much as thirty-one of Samuel Pepys' style of beaver hats.

The *Prince Rupert* failed to get back in 1672. She and the *Messenger* only made Plymouth in October, 1673; the *Imploy* staying in the Bay, as planned.[1] That year no ship sailed. Before the voyage of 1674, the dogger was "turned into a pinke", by being made a three-master, with "Sayles to them proportionably".[2] As her stern had already some of the features of a "pinke" there would be no need to alter that.

Gillam and Radisson came back on the *Prince Rupert* in 1673, but Bayly had stayed out "in the Countrey": the Minutes that record the ships' arrival also order a payment of £22. 8*s*. 0*d*. to his wife, "in parte of her husbands Salary".

In February of the next year comes a vote, without reason assigned, "that Charles Bayley the presente governour in Hudson's bay bee Sent for home".[3] It is the first time he has been given a rank. As his successor is to be appointed "with expresse order for Suppresseing all manner of private trade whatsoever",[4] it seems likely that the Quaker had either traded, or let others trade, unduly.

The successor, William Lydall, was chosen for the very good reason that he "hath made many Voyages to & from Russia & Lived many yeares therein that Countrey". His stipend was to be £100 a year and he was instructed that "all manner of trade in beaver [was] to bee forbidden; & all other private trade beaver excepted to bee mannaged openly".[5] This proviso supports the reason suggested for Bayly's recall. Final orders for a letter of recall were not issued until May—he is to

[1] See p. 36. [2] See p. 90. [3] See p. 81.
[4] Ibid. [5] See pp. 74, 97.

hand over all trade goods, stores and papers, and to "bee assistante" to Lydall "in discovereing & preventeing private trade". Always private trade. He could not come home at once, and in fact he stayed out another five years, coming back in 1679, only to die in 1680. Lydall had thrown up his post at the end of a year, and Bayly had reverted to his old position. The Company arranged for his funeral at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, because he was born in that parish.[1] A good Quaker would not have wished to be buried from a "steeple-house"; but perhaps the need for organising defence against the "Nodways", and the conduct of a trade in guns, had impaired his early principles.[2]

xi

The business of private trade was a perpetual worry to the Company, as it always was to the East India Company, until in the end it became a regulated institution. The Hudson Bay adventurers, waiting their fourteen years for their first dividend, were naturally exacting employers. At the second meeting here minuted, that of the organising Committee (November 7, 1671), it was resolved "that Capta. Guillam & all others imployed this voyage bee examined what private trade hath bin by them or any of them in the Countrey, or by the

[1] See Appendix G, p. 212.

[2] Tyrrell, *Doc. Rel. to the Early History of Hudson Bay*, "The History of Hudson's-Bay . . . by John Oldmixon", p. 390, he once pursued the "Nodways", but failed to "do any Execution".

mariners under them".[1] One can picture the tough New Englander fencing about this with Robinson and Portman: he was fortunate not to have to face Ashley, a terrible cross-examiner.[2]

Friction between Gillam and his employers can be seen setting in by a vote of January 15, 1674. Ashley, now Shaftesbury, is in the chair of the Committee and he means to stand no nonsense—"Ordred That a bill bee prepared & exhibited in Chancery in the name of this Company against Captain Guillam Captain Morris & the rest of the Seamen & others imployed in this Last voyage for discoverye of private trade."[3] The smaller men were put on their oath, and wages were paid them less sums received for illicit trade in beaver. One man was "paid his wages deducting 8 lb. for 16 skinns and the rest remitted except the 30 skinns confest in his Oath on Capt. Morris his account wch. is to bee placed to his [Morris's] accot. accordingly".[4] So the Captain had employed his man to trade for him and the man had blabbed. Another vote runs—"In case that William White does not testifie against Charles Reeves that he be paid his wages without any abatement".[5] The crews and residents are testifying against one another right and left, and one sees what sort of things Bayly had failed to stop and Lydall was sent to stop if he could.

Nor is it surprising that on February 24 two new captains, Draper and Shepard,[6] were appointed "in Commande of the two Shippes"[7] of the year. It

[1] See p. 5.
[2] A. Bryant, *Samuel Pepys. The Years of Peril* (Cambridge, 1935), p. 227.
[3] See p. 71. [4] See p. 77. [5] Ibid.
[6] Thomas Shepard. See Appendix G, pp. 251-2. [7] See p. 81.

was at this same February meeting that the first decision to recall Bayly was reached. The bits of the story fit closely together, and it is the controlling, or failure to control, private trade that unites them. Shaftesbury was in the chair of nearly every meeting of the Committee about this time. That "most clear man in matters of accounts" meant to stop leaks and make the Company a paying proposition, if it were in any way possible. Some "beaver & other goodes" landed at Plymouth were to be sent to London in March, and "if my Lord Shaftsbury pleases", an official at Plymouth, Mr. Lanyon, was to be written to by him "to See that the Same bee putt in execution".[1] It cannot be doubted that his efficient Lordship saw to it that the letter was sent: he had heard from Philip Lanyon before.[2] At this March meeting arrangements were also made "to putt a finall issue" to the accounts of Gillam and Morris.

A week later the Committee is appointing a new surgeon for the Bay, Walter Farr, in place of Pierre Romieux, "Peter Romulus". He is to sign a three-year contract. He makes "proposalls concerneing private trade excepte for beaver". It is taken for granted that an official must have some rope, but he is warned off the beaver; and it is ordered "that whatsoever private trade Shall be allowed Shall notwithstandeing bee brought into the Companyes warehouse", that is done openly. The phrase that immediately follows, "for the use of the proprietors", seems to imply that they were to get the profit, but it can hardly mean more than that they were to see the accounts.[3]

[1] See p. 86. [2] See p. 70. [3] See p. 88.

Somehow, by this time, Morris and Gillam have squared the Committee. They are to hand over, Gillam the *Prince Rupert* and Morris the *Messenger*, with all rigging and stores to Mr. Holmes, the Company's husband; but Gillam is to have not only his full wages but also "the full of his account [of expenses]... without any defalcation for private trade", and Morris gets wages and "the ballance of his accounte... together with fifty poundes in money in full satisfaction for his beaver at Plimouth in the Companyes handes".[1] In spite of all rules, Morris, and it may be assumed Gillam also, has traded in beaver, put his stuff ashore at Plymouth, and now managed to make the Company pay him for it, though possibly not a full market price. The fight against private trade is a losing one, even with Bills in Chancery and Shaftesbury in the chair.

That is shown again in an April minute. Mr. Palmer, who had served as Bayly's second in command but was now at home, is to have his full wage as agreed "at his goeing to Sea", and it is added "that the beaver Skins & coates belongeing to him bee delivered to his use, as well in respecte of his own discovereing the same himselfe, as for other good Services done for the Company".[2] If you own up and make yourself useful, you can get away even with beaver skins and coats. One cannot help wondering what amount of private trade Bayly had done. Perhaps Palmer informed against him. That was evidently a common practice; but the Minutes do not tell either thing.

After this it is almost ludicrous to find a General Court at Whitehall, with Rupert present, voting, on

[1] See p. 89.

[2] See p. 95.

May 8, "That no private trade bee allowed in any kinde of furres, & that all other private trade which may be allowed in any other comodityes [And what might they be? Skins? Wampum?], Shall bee by publicke License".[1] Surgeon Farr is going out with an expectation of at least some private trade, and so no doubt are others. Even Governor Lydall, with his Russian experience of furs and the fur trade, will have his temptations, though we hear nothing of a private trade contract in his case. But if a surgeon (at £48 a year) and a second-in-command (at about that) have brought it off, or may bring it off, can a governor be expected to be content with £100 a year; and do the Committee, men experienced in commissions, douceurs, and rakes off, really expect that he will? Yet the Court goes on to instruct the two new captains to take "Strict charge . . . for discovereing any manner of privacy that may bee in the Sayd Shippes for Stoweing private trade, in order to prevente the same"[2]—any beads in the men's lockers or suspicious bundles, one supposes. And what about lockers in the captains' quarters?

The Committee, as in duty bound, is endorsing the Court vote just before the ships of the '74 venture sail: May 25, 1674, "that the Seamen & all others bee obliged from any trade in all kinde of furres".[3] The ships were in fact not cleared from Gravesend until the first week in June: there is no record that the captains reported the absence of "any manner of privacy . . . for Stoweing private trade"; and that is the last that these Minutes tell us on the matter.

[1] See p. 103. [2] Ibid. [3] See p. 110.

After all it was Gillam who sailed, not Draper; and he was once more in charge of the *Prince Rupert*. Why the changes were made we do not know. On May 27 Draper is voted £20 more "in consideration of Service done"—he had already had £20 [1]—clearly as a paying-off fee; and on May 29 money is being voted to Gillam as a "Comander".[2] Shepard had been given the *Prince Rupert* in March, but now he is transferred to the *Shaftesbury*, which there is every reason to think was only the *Messenger* with a new name to match the new rig.[3]

xii

Especially in these later Minutes, but to some extent scattered through all, there is information of interest not merely to the student of Hudson Bay history or of early joint-stock-company enterprise, but to the economic and social historian of England. We learn, for example, what and what amount of provisions were considered necessary for so many men for sixteen months, so many for seven, and so many more for three. The allowance of beer is three quarts per man per day. Besides beer, considerable quantities of "mault" are shipped, for beer on the homeward voyage, it would seem. The other provisions are bread, flour, beef, pork, "currans & other fruit", pease, butter and cheese

[1] See pp. 105, 112. [2] See p. 113.

[3] There is no record of the building or hiring of the *Shaftesbury*, and the tradesmen's accounts for supplies ordered for the 1674 voyage taken in conjunction with references in the Minutes to her and the *Messenger*, suggest that the two ships were really one. There was some thought that the ships might sight the little *Imploy* homeward bound (see pp. lv-vi, 111), but actually she stayed out in the Bay.

—some for the voyage and some for the residents in the Bay. With these are sent brandy, vinegar, oatmeal, onions, salt and that lime juice which made the Yankee in later years call the English seaman and the English immigrant generally, a "limey".[1] Add to that "two quarter cask of Port wine"[2]—it is interesting to find the men of 1674 shipping this as their luxury drink—and £10 a piece, a substantial sum when a highly-skilled man's wage was 15*s.* 0*d.* a week, to the captains for fresh provisions, and you get a reasonably varied, and as the quantities show, a certainly ample, sea diet. With luck, it could be supplemented by fishing. No doubt the pick of the fresh food, with the port and probably the brandy, would be reserved for captains, mates, governors and higher officials: but it is stated expressly that the "currans & other fruit" were part of the men's ration.

We can work out also a complete scale of pay, from the official and the surgeon down to the male domestic servant. These rates of pay are, of course, comparable not with the skilled mason's 15*s.* 0*d.* a week, say £35 a year, for a mason cannot count on fifty-two full weeks' work, but with those of people "in service" who are housed and fed. The housing, on ship or at the Bay, was no doubt rough, but the feeding, as has been seen, appears to have been—barring accidents—ample. A governor gets £100 a year and all found, a surgeon £48. The ship's carpenter may be given £4. 10*s.* 0*d.* a month "if not to bee had under",[3] the boatswain £3. 10*s.* 0*d.*, the gunner £2. 10*s.* 0*d.*, and able seamen up to £1. 16*s.* 0*d.* These are serving rates: seamen might

[1] See pp. 98-101. [2] See p. 113. [3] See p. 102.

be out of a ship, and before she sailed they only had half-pay; so rates cannot be multiplied by twelve to get annual earnings. One can only say that a boatswain's month was worth 10*s.* 0*d.* less than a resident surgeon's, and 10*s.* 0*d.* more than a ship's surgeon, who is paid at £3. Mates get £4. 10*s.* 0*d.* or £5, according to quality.

There is also a valuable list of pay rates for craftsmen and others who have agreed to stay three years "in the Countrey". A smith, a cooper, a cook, and a bricklayer each get £20 a year; a tailor and a sawyer get £15; and Robert Palmer, the Governor's servant, gets £12. These all appear on the same list as Walter Farr, the surgeon, with his £48. A surgeon is four times and a governor eight-and-a-half times as good as a governor's man.[1]

The bricklayer may seem out of place, until one notes that on this voyage of 1674, the *Prince Rupert* and the *Shaftesbury* took out 5,000 bricks and 1,000 tiles.[2] For a very long time bricks moved across the Atlantic. They served conveniently as ballast, and there are houses still standing on the American side whose bricks were burnt in England or Holland. Bayly had talked of sending bricks on an earlier voyage, but it seems that the 1674 cargo was in fact the first.

It is not possible to translate the salary and wage rates into some modern equivalent by applying a simple multiplier. The relative costs of things vary so bewilderingly. A well-dressed man like Mr. Pepys might spend as much in sterling on his clothes as a corresponding man would to-day. Even "duffil" cloth for

[1] See pp. 108-9. [2] See p. 106.

the Indians was not at all cheap (3*s.* 2*d.* a yard).[1] The average price of wheat in England during the seventies of the seventeenth century was a good deal higher in sterling than it was in 1914—42*s.* 2*d.* a quarter against 34*s.* 11*d.*—a fact not generally realised. The making of it, or of rye or barley, into bread was a cheaper process than it became in the twentieth century—lower labour costs and so on—but that did not mean a ridiculously cheap loaf. Meat, if not too good, was cheap, and cheese was 3*d.* a pound; but butter was 6*d.* Beer was dirt cheap. Sugar was very dear by modern standards, and tea or coffee were novel and most expensive luxuries. Tobacco was very dear. It is doubtful whether, in respect of its power of buying necessaries and minor luxuries, the skilled London mason's 15*s.* 0*d.* wage, the rough mason's 9*s.* 0*d.* to 10*s.* 0*d.*, or the unskilled labourer's 6*s.* 0*d.* or 7*s.* 0*d.* should be multiplied by much more than two, at most by three, for purpose of comparison with, say, 1914.[2] At sea or at the Bay comparison fails. You ate what the Company provided or the country could be made to produce. Your cash wage you presumably either saved or drank, so far as drink was to be had. There was rum enough in New England, but it can hardly have got through to the Bay yet. And we hear of the Company's men there, when the beer was used up, taking to water.[3]

[1] See p. 124, n. 1.

[2] The wages and prices here quoted are from J. E. T. Rogers, *A History of Agriculture and Prices in England, from the year after the Oxford Parliament, 1259, to the commencement of the Continental War, 1793* (Oxford, 1866-1902), passim.

[3] Tyrrell, *Doc. Rel. to the Early History of Hudson Bay*, "The History of Hudson's-Bay . . . by John Oldmixon", p. 388.

xiii

The trade and general cargo of the last minuted adventure of 1674 is interesting. The list of May 16 contains no hatchets or kettles; but we know that hatchets had been ordered and delivered, and that there had been enquiries about kettles; so probably consignments of both were shipped.[1] There is a big item of "gunns"—three hundred from six different gunsmiths, with "wormes" and "bandes" for guns to match, and two "gunn Stickes" (ramrods) for each gun. There are six thousand flints and twelve dozen of powder horns. The rest of the trade goods are mainly Indian luxuries —glass beads, red caps, "penniston" caps,[2] duffel cloth, fifteen gross of tobacco pipes, two gross of small looking glasses, four gross of ivory combs and two gross of box-wood combs. A thousand pounds of tobacco will be both for trade and consumption, it may be assumed, and so perhaps will be the netting twine, fishing lines and "Wooddenware of Severall Sortes"—a hogshead full. Forty suits of clothes are for the seamen's use, and so probably is the black, brown, and blue thread. Wheat, rye, barley and oats are for seed corn. With them are to go "Such Sortes of garden Seedes as the governour Shall advise".

Last comes a list which has nothing to do with trade —a bible, a common prayer book, a book of the homilies, six pewter dishes, twelve pewter plates, twelve "alchimye" spoons, presumably spoons made to look like gold or silver which in fact were neither, and six

[1] See pp. 89-90.

[2] Some type with a local name—Penistone in Yorkshire: cf. cambric, arras, worsted.

pewter porringers. This is evidently the new Governor's household equipment.

xiv

The London end of the business appears by this time to be in decent order, thanks one cannot help supposing to Shaftesbury's chairmanship, and in spite of the lack of a permanent office. Meeting in December, '73, "at Mr. Hawkins house", the Committee decides to appoint a husband "for mannageing the affayres of the Company": he is to land the stores from the *Messenger* and keep an account of them.[1] Next week a Mr. Robert Holmes is appointed husband and ordered to "take care of the Stores & other thinges belongeing to both the Shippes now come home, & give account thereof to the Comittee".[2] He is employed in the checking of tradesmen's bills, in paying dependents of the Company's servants overseas, and in inquiries about their private trade and about disputes arising from it. It is to him that Gillam and Morris are instructed to hand over the ships intact with their rigging and stores, and it is he who delivers them to the proposed new captains. He gets "patternes of brasse kettles & the Lowest prices, as well ready made up, as unmade up",[3] and he interviews and deals with those six gunmakers who supplied the three hundred guns for the '74 venture. In that connection there is an order "that no gunns or other goods bee herafter provided but by the husbande as hee Shall be directed by ye Comittee".[4] In June he is

[1] See p. 60.
[2] See p. 62.
[3] See p. 90.
[4] See p. 88.

getting bills of lading for everything signed by their "Comanders" put on board the two ships, which bills are to be delivered to the Governor; and he is last heard of on June 29 "alleageing that Some billes [of expenditure] may yet bee brought in which hee knoweth not of".[1] Arrangements are made for meeting these if they appear and so this useful and business-like Mr. Holmes, for the present, passes out of our sight.

The Company which employs him to supervise its outward and inward shipments has not yet paid a dividend, but it has at least curbed that private trading by its servants which cuts into profits, and has put its meetings and books on to a business-like footing. It owns ships and establishments in the Bay, and there is an organised market in London for its beaver. Such is the achievement of that blended courtier's curiosity, imperialist's enthusiasm, and common business shrewdness in the direction of the Company during its earliest years which this first volume of its Minutes reveals.

[1] See p. 121.

MINUTES OF
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
1671–1674

At a Gennerall Courte of the Adventurers tradeing to Hudson's bay the 24th October 1671 at Sr. Robert Viner's[1] *then presente* — October 24, 1671

Earle of Craven	Sr. John Griffith
Lord Ashley	Sr. Robert Viner
Sr. Georg Cartrett	Mr. Kirke
Sr. Peter Colletton	Mr. Young
Sr. John Robinson	Mr. Millington[2]

Ordred That upon the first Tuesday in december next about three thousand poundes weight of the beaver[3] bee putt to Sale

[1] Sir Robert Vyner. See Appendix G, pp. 252-4. *An Historical Narrative of the Great and Terrible Fire of London, Sept. 2nd, 1666* . . . (London, 1769), p. 27, "Sir Robert Viner, a very great banker, providentially removed all his concerns twenty-four hours before the furious fire entered Lombard-street; and settled in the African house, which was then kept near the middle of Broad-street; till such time as he built that noble structure in Lombard-street now used for the general post-office, which was purchased by king Charles the second for that purpose." *The London Gazette*, No. 479, June 16-20, 1670, announced that the goldsmiths had returned to their houses in Lombard Street. Cf. Appendix E, p. 198, April 8, 1670. The Committee Meetings and General Courts were held at various places until 1682, when Scriveners' Hall (Noble Street) was leased for a period of seven years.

[2] William, Earl of Craven; Anthony Ashley Cooper, later first Earl of Shaftesbury; Sir George Carteret; Sir Peter Colleton; Sir John Robinson; Sir John Griffith; John Kirke, later Sir John Kirke; and Francis Millington. See Appendixes C and G, passim. William Yonge, Esq., of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, Middlesex, acquired £300 stock on July 21, 1670, and later substantially increased his holding. He became a Committee Member at least as early as 1679 and served as such during various periods until the early years of the following century.

[3] Beaver became in demand in Europe when hat-makers realised its value for their craft. Phillip Stubbes, *The Anatomie of Abuses* (London, August 16, 1583), p. 22, "And as the fashions be rare and straunge, so is the stuffe

by the candle,[1] & the like quantity to bee putt to Sale about the 12th of march next followeing: & publicke notice to bee given that no more Shall bee Sould before march, nor that any Second Sale shall bee without publicke notice first to bee given thereof:

That Mr. Portman [2] pay to Mr. Radison & Mr. Groselyer [3] five poundes a piece towardes theyr expences.

whereof their Hattes be made divers also: for some are of silke, some of Velvet, some of Taffetie, some of Sarcenet, some of Wooll, & whiche is more curious, some of a certaine kinde of fine haire: These thei call Bever hattes of xx, xxx or xl shillinges price fetched from beyond the Seas." A *chapeau de poil*, as this type of hat was named, was a mark of some distinction in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. See J. H. Hawkins, *History of the Worshipful Company of the Art or Mistery of Feltmakers of London* (London, 1917), pp. 15-19 for a brief outline of the old process of manufacturing beaver hats.

[1] One method of conducting an auction sale was to set up an inch of lighted candle, the person making the last bid before the fall of the wick becoming the purchaser. In 1698 this method of sale was prescribed by statute for merchandise imported from the East Indies. Cf. Wheatley, *Diary of Samuel Pepys*, I, 276, November 6, 1660, " . . . thence to our office, where we met all, for the sale of two ships by an inch of candle (the first time that I ever saw any of this kind), where I observed how they do invite one another, and at last how they all do cry, and we have much to do to tell who did cry last."

[2] John Portman, who was at this time acting as treasurer to the adventurers and who, although there is no record of his having been officially appointed to the office, collected and disbursed the Company's revenues. For a brief biography see Appendix G, p. 242. . . .

[3] Pierre Esprit Radisson and Medard Chouart, sieur des Groseilliers. For brief biographies see Appendix G, pp. 243-9 and 231-6, and for particulars of payments made to them see Appendix F, pp. 203-6. The sums realised by sales of beaver were completely absorbed in outfitting new adventures, and the demands of Radisson and Groseilliers for " expences " (i.e. for maintenance) had to be met from the subscriptions of the adventurers.

At a Comittee of the Adventurers tradeing to Hudson's bay the 7th of November 1671 *at the Tower*[1] *presente*

November 7, 1671

Sr. John Robinson
Mr. Kirke
Mr. Portman

Ordered, That Mr. Rastel[2] doe forthwith give an account to this Comittee not onely of the whole charge of Setteing out the Shippes & Stocke of the Adventurers this Last voyage to Hudson's bay, but alsoe of the charge of all former voyages beginneing from the first joynte Stocke of the Adventurers,[3] &

[1] The Tower of London, of which Sir John Robinson was Lieutenant from 1660 until about 1678.

[2] Thomas Rastell. The earliest reference to him is in A.14/1 (the first "Grand Ledger"), fo. 110d., May 10, 1669, when John Portman paid him £200. It is possible he may be identified as the "Thomas Rastall" who was a liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Drapers of London at various dates between 1658 and 1691. Thomas Rastell's connection with shipping is shown by the following announcement in *The London Gazette*, No. 865, March 2-5, 1674: "The new invention for Sheathing Ships against the Worm *&c.* with Lead and Lacker, having been experimented for these three years, with good success, and approbation, if any Builder, Marchant, or others, desire to make use thereof, or would be further satisfied therein, let them repair to the persons imployed by the undertakers in the management of this work, *viz.* to Mr. *Thomas Rastel* at the Jerkers-Office in the *Custome-House*, or to the said Mr. *Rastel*, or Mr. *Francis Dracot*, every Tuesday and Thursday, from Twelve to One a Clock at Mr. *Garraway's* Coffee-house; and afterwards the same days in the *West India* Walk upon the *Exchange*, and they may receive satisfaction, that this way of Sheathing is much more cheap and practicable then any way hitherto used."

[3] The first expedition left Gravesend in June, 1668. See Appendix G, pp. 226-8. The loss of the Company's records for about the first four years makes it impossible to say if, or how, money was subscribed for any voyages planned but not undertaken previous to 1668. Albemarle, Craven, Carteret, Colleton and Robinson were each credited with an amount representing a share "in the remaines of a former Cargo", and these credits, in accordance with the practice of joint stock enterprise of those times (see Introduction, p. xxxviii), may have been either in respect of a voyage planned but not carried out, or of the

that there bee a true State of the Whole buisnies & every particular man's interest duely Sett forth & entred in fayre Vellum bookes [1] against tuesday next the 14th day of this instante november, if it can bee Soe Soone done:

That Mr. Rastell take an account from Mr. Portman of his receiptes & payments & alsoe of the Sale of the beaver & other goodes & enter the Same in bookes as aforesayd:

That Mr. Rastell take an account also from Sr. James Hayes [2] his Secretary of the Copies of all orders & Comissions given to the Comanders & factors abroad this last Voyage:

That all Comanders factors & others imployed by Comission from the Adventurers bee Summoned to give an account each man severally aparte, how they have observed the orders given them:

That an account bee taken of the factors of each Ship [3] Severally of what goods are disposed of abroad.

That an account bee taken also from the factors Severally of the investments of the goods abroad by bills of Ladeing & factoryes.

cargo brought back by the *Eaglet* when she failed to reach Hudson Bay in 1668. The ledger (A.14/1), referred to in note 1, was obviously written up from incomplete information, and the records of the earliest transactions are often vague and lacking in detail. For "Incident charges" in connection with the early voyages see Appendix E, pp. 197-9.

[1] These accounts were entered in A.14/1, the first Grand Ledger, 1667-75. Although it covers an earlier period than the Minutes Book, it can, on account of the above resolution, only be reckoned as the third earliest document in the Company's archives, the Charter (see Appendix A, pp. 131-48), being the first. The stock accounts continued to be entered in the Grand Ledgers until 1681, when the first Stock Ledger (A.40/1) was started.

[2] See Introduction, passim. Hayes remained a stockholder in the Company until January 14, 1688, when he sold his remaining £100 stock. There was apparently some difficulty in carrying out this transaction as the Governor and Committee at first took exception to the sale on account of a considerable sum of money owed by Hayes to the Company.

[3] The *Prince Rupert* and the *Wivenhoe*. Cf. p. 228.

That Mr. Ely[1] doe forthwith give an account of what goodes hee hath received from aboard the two Shippes accordeing to the factoryes & bills of Ladeing.

That two or three of the Adventurers bee apointed to take an account of the weight of the homeward cargo upon the two Shippes, & also of the remaynder of the outward cargo returned.

That Captain Guillam[2] bee desired to take a perfecte Inventory of the provisions & stores & all thinges belongeing to the two shippes, & give account where & in whose handes the Same are Lodged, & that hee take care that the two Shippes bee well Lookt after at as litle charge as may bee:

That Capta. Guillam & all others imployed this voyage bee examined what private trade[3] hath bin by them or any of them in the Countrey, or by the mariners under them:

That accordeing to a former order made the 24th october Last about lb. 3000 weight of the beaver bee Sould by the candle upon the first tuesday in december next, & the like quantity about the 12th march followeing, & notice to bee given at the first Sale that no more Shall bee Sould before march, nor without publick notice first to bee given thereof:

[1] A.14/1, fos. 127d.-128, October and November, 1671, Richard Ely was paid £125 "for Custome and other Charges of Beaver" brought home in the *Prince Rupert* and the *Wivenhoe*.

[2] Zachariah Gillam. See Appendixes D and G, pp. 186-9, 226-30.

[3] In the absence of documents it is impossible to state the exact terms on which either the crews or the adventurers shared in the voyages of the *Eaglet* and the *Nonsuch*. It is evident that neither captains nor crews regarded themselves simply as employees of the adventurers, precluded from the trade. The evidence of this volume of minutes makes it clear that both the captains and the crews and the Frenchmen took part in private trade on their own accounts, and that the Company conducted a steady campaign against the practice, at least as far as beaver was concerned. Cf. Introduction, pp. lvii-lxi.

That Mr. Beane[1] Sende the booke with copies of the Comissions given to the Comanders & factors abroad,[2] to Mr. Rastel, & that all other papers belongeing to the Adventurers bee comitted also to the charge of Mr. Rastel.

That Mr. Rastell take breviates of the Comissions for the more ready examineing them:

That Sr. John Robinson Mr. Kirke & Mr. Portman or any one of them with the assistance of Mr. Baily[3] Mr. Radison & Mr. Groselyer doe take an exacte weight of the beaver upon fryday morneing next the 10th of this instante november: & that Mr. Portman afterwards may if hee please bringe Mr. Glover to Se the beaver.

That there bee a weekely meeteing of the Comittee at Sr. Robert Viners or els where every tuesday & that Gorst[4] Summon the Comittee accordeingly that buisines may bee prepared for a gennerall Courte.

[1] A.14/2, fo. 69, 1674-77, Richard Beane was in receipt of a salary of £40 per annum. There is no earlier record of this man.

[2] There is no further record of the existence of this early book of "Commissions"; they were presumably instructions given. Isolated instructions, such as those for 1668 (P.R.O., State Papers, Domestic, Charles II, 251/180), are full of interest (see Introduction, p. xxv, n. 1), but Richard Beane's book and Thomas Rastell's summaries of the commissions alike appear to have perished.

[3] Charles Bayly. See Appendix G, pp. 209-13, and Introduction, pp. li-vii.

[4] Thomas Gorst. See Appendix G, p. 230.

At a Comittee of the Adventurers tradeing to Hudson's bay at Sr. Robert Viners the 14th of November 1671 presente

November 14, 1671

Sr. John Robinson	Mr. Kirke
Sr. Peter Colletton	Mr. Millington
Sr. Robert Viner	Mr. Portman

Ordered, That accordeing to a former order made the 7th of this instante November Mr. Rastel doe take care that bookes of accountes of all buisinesses belongeing to the Adventurers bee perfected & ballanced with all possible expedition.

That all Comanders factors & others imployed by Comission from the adventurers bee sumoned to attende the Comittee upon tuesday next the 21th of this instante november at 8 a clocke in the morneing in the Tower, there to give account Severally how they have observed the orders given them, & what goods have bin by them disposed of abroad, & what goods have bin brought home in returne thereof, accordeing as is directed by the orders of this Comittee made the 7th of this instante moneth of november.

That Mr. Ely doe alsoe bringe in an account to this Comittee upon tuesday next of what goods he hath received from aboard the two ships & the factoryes & billes of Ladeing thereof, & alsoe an account of the particular weight thereof as the Same was taken, & of the charges thereon by him disburst.

That Mr. Gorst doe attende Mr. Rastell to morrow morneing to take copies of the Severall orders made by this Comittee this day & of those also made upon the 7th instant that notice may bee given to the Severall persons concernd respectively to See that the same bee put in execution.

That Mr. Rastell take care to putt up publick bills upon the Exchange [1] to morow morneing for Sale of lb. 3000: weight of beaver coates [2] & skins [3] at Mr. Garway's coffee house [4] upon tuesday the 5th Xber. at two a clocke afternoon, accordeing to former orders made the 24th of october & 7 of november: & yt Mr. Ely with the advise of Mr. Parham doe forthwith put the Sayd beaver into thirty Lottes fitt for Sale.

[1] The Royal Exchange opened on September 28, 1669. It was built upon the foundations of the original structure (opened 1567) which was almost entirely destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. This second Exchange was burnt in 1838 and was replaced by the present building.

[2] Coat beaver, or *castor gras*, as it was called by the French, was the term applied to beaver skins after they had been prepared by Indians for use as coverings. The inner sides of prime skins were scraped, thus injuring the roots of the long guard hairs, and after treatment with the marrow from certain animals the skins were trimmed into rectangular shape and from five to eight were sewn together with moose sinews, to form robes which were worn by the Indians with the fur next to the body. With constant wear the loosened guard hairs dropped out, leaving the soft fur, which was especially valuable to the hat-making industry. Cf. H. A. Innis, *The Fur Trade in Canada* (London, 1930), pp. 10-11, 64, and *Dictionnaire Universel De Commerce* (Paris, 1805), I, 374, under Castor (Chapellerie), and ibid., 413-16 under Chapeau.

[3] Called *castor sec* by the French. The guard hairs were still on the skin and the fur did not have the downy quality of *castor gras*, which was the result of long wear. The hat-makers used one-fourth of *castor sec* to three-fourths of *castor gras*. Cf. J. B. Tyrrell (ed.) *Documents Relating to the Early History of Hudson Bay* (Toronto, The Champlain Society, 1931), "Letters of La Potherie", pp. 236-7, 342-3.

[4] J. Timbs, *Curiosities of London* (London, 1876), p. 265, "Garraway's Coffee-House, 3, Change-alley, Cornhill, had a threefold celebrity: tea was first sold in England here; it was a place of great resort in the time of the South Sea Bubble, and was throughout a house of great mercantile transactions. The original proprietor was Thomas Garway, tobacconist and coffee-man, the first who retailed tea. . . . The large sale-room was an old-fashioned first-floor apartment, with a small rostrum for the seller, and a few commonly-grained settles for the buyers. . . . The first Garway's Coffee-house was destroyed in the Great Fire; the house was rebuilt, and again burnt in the fire in Cornhill in 1748; and again rebuilt, and finally closed, August 18, 1866."

November 21, 1671

At a gennerall Courte of the Adventurers tradeing to Hudson's bay at the Tower the 21th november 1671 presente

The Prince[1]

Lord Ashley	Sr. Robert Viner
Sr. John Robinson	Mr. Kirke
Sr. Peter Colletton	Mr. Portman

Ordred that the money already advanced by Mr. Portman for payment of the *Prince Ruperts* Seamens wages is now aprouved of by this Courte, & the sayd Mr. Portman with the assistance of Sr. Robert Viner is desired further to advance money for the presente payeing off the wages of the *Wivenhoe*: which is to bee allowed them with interest out of the first money to come in of the proceede of the beaver next to bee Sould.

That the publicke Sale formerly apointed to bee on the 5th of december next, Shall bee deferred unto the 24 of January next.

That Captain Guillam have power to dispose of Such old provisions belongeing to both or either of the Shippes as hee Seeth fitt accordeing to the best of his discretion, to bee accountable for the same to the Adventurers, & hee is desired to give his advise in writeing by way of estimate as neare as hee can make what charge may bee needfull for the next yeares expedition, & whither one or two Shippes, & of what other thinges may bee expediente.

[1] His Highness Prince Rupert (1619-82), nephew of King Charles I and first cousin of King Charles II and James, Duke of York : Duke of Cumberland and Earl of Holderness ; Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Duke of Bavaria. It is not clear who first roused Rupert's interest in Hudson Bay ; possibly it was Hayes (see Introduction, p. xix). But Rupert's combination of scientific interest, worldly wisdom and courtly influence, made him an obvious and admirable patron for such a project as the Company. He was Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company from 1670-82.

That Mr. Forster[1] for the *Prince Rupert* & Thomas Walker[2] for the *Wivenhoe* doe give an account to Mr. Rastel of all goods outwardes by them sould in the Countrey, & of what remaynes thereof, & alsoe accounte of the beaver & other goodes brought home for account of the adventurers.

That Mr. Ely with the assistance of Mr. Gorst & Thom. Davis[3] doe make out a particular Inventory of the returned goodes of both Shippes, & give account thereof forthwith to the Comittee.

That Mr. Bailey give up to Mr. Rastell all accountes hee hath in charge concerneing Hudsons bay, & in particular the account of the moneyes payd him at Plimouth.

[1] Mr. James Foster. A.14/1, fos. 60d.-61, July 20, 1670, he paid £100 to John Portman for a share in the "General Stock and Adventure", and ibid., fo. 113, 1672, Foster was credited with £50 for a voyage to Hudson Bay. Ibid., fo. 61, 1675, he was credited with £50 additional stock "as a Reward for his former service". A.43/1 ("The Booke of Assignemts.," see p. 46, n. 2), fo. 27, October 11, 1681, the £150 stock was transferred by his attorney, John Stamp of London, to Nicholas Hayward.

[2] An account in the name of Thomas Walker was opened in A.14/1, fos. 100d.-101 on June 12, 1668, when he was paid £1. 10*s*. 0*d*. "for a Trumpet for ye Companyes use". He was also paid £4 on June 1, 1670, and £1. 3*s*. 0*d*. on June 22, 1672, but the reasons for the payments were not specified.

[3] A.14/1, fos. 68d.-69, May 31, 1670, Thomas Davis was credited with £5 for "cleaning of Armes", and on November 28, 1671, and June 22, 1672, he was paid £21. 15*s*. 0*d*. and 10*s*. 6*d*. respectively for "wages due to him for a Voyage to Hudsons bay in the *Wyvenho* Pinke".

At a Comittee of the adventurers to Hudsons bay the 28th November 1671 *at Sr. Robert Viners presente*

November 28, 1671

Sr. John Robinson
Sr. Robert Viner
Mr. Kirke
Mr. Portman

Ordred That Mr. Portman pay to Mr. Raddison & Monsr. Groselyer twenty poundes upon account of moneyes advanced to them which they are to bee accountable for.

That Mr. Portman pay tenn poundes to Mr. Bailey, which hee is alsoe to bee accountable for.

That Mr. Portman pay alsoe Seven poundes tenn Shillinges to John Smith for wages in the *Prince Ruperte*, for which Sr. John Robinson undertakes to Save the Adventurers harmelesse.

November 30, 1671

At a gennerall Courte of the Adventurers to Hudsons bay the 30th of November 1671 *at Whitehall*[1] *presente*

his Highesse Prince Rupert
&
a greate number of the adventurers[2]

Ordred That accordeing as is directed by his Majties. Patente[3] the Courte hath now chosen his Highnes Prince Rupert governour of the Company of Adventurers tradeing to Hudsons bay, Sr. John Robinson deputy governour of the Sayd Company, & the Sayd Sr. John Robinson, Sr. Peter Colleton, Sr. Robert Viner, Mr. Alderman John Forth,[4] Mr. Kirke, Mr. Millington & Mr. Portman, or any three of them to bee a Comittee for mannageing the affayres of the Sayd Company for this yeare ensueing to whom or any three of them the Same is accordeingly referred:

[1] The palace of Whitehall was originally called York House. It was delivered in 1530 to King Henry VIII on the disgrace of Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York, and was then called Whitehall. King James I intended to rebuild the whole palace from the design of Inigo Jones, but only the Banqueting House was completed, and this was the only part to survive when the palace was burnt down during the reign of King William III. The Banqueting House is now the home of the Royal United Service Museum.

[2] With the possible exceptions of Sir Philip Carteret and John Fenn, all the adventurers named in the Charter of May 2, 1670, definitely held stock (as shown in A.14/1) at this date. In addition, Alderman Dannett Foorthe, Alderman John Foorthe, Sir William Bucknall, Sir George Carteret, William Walker, Charles Bayly, Stephen Cooke, William Dashwood, George Dashwood, Lady Margaret Drax, James Foster, William Yonge and Mark Hildsly had also become subscribers.

[3] "The Royal Charter for incorporating The Hudson's Bay Company", May 2, 1670. See Appendix A, pp. 131-48.

[4] John Foorthe. See Appendix G, pp. 225-6.

That by gennerall Consente of this Courte the patent[1] graunted them from his Majty. is now left in the handes of his highnesse Prince Rupert for the use of the gennerall Adventurers:

That the Earle of Craven hath transferrd one hundred & fifty poundes of his adventure to Sr. Paul Neale,[2] who is accordeingly to have credit given him for the Same in the booke belongeing to the gennerall adventurers.

[1] The original Charter of May 2, 1670, is still in the Company's archives. See Appendix C, p. 171, for the costs of taking out the patent. A.1/2, fo. 2d., November 28, 1679, "Rules and Orders for the better Regulateing and Governing of the Company" (see p. 54, n. 3), No. 15, "... and a Copie of the Charter shall be alwaies in the Comittee Roome to be seen by any of the Company who desire to see the same." Cf. Nute, "Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography", pp. 423-6, for transcripts from the Public Record Office of two earlier forms of a grant of the trade and territories of Hudson Bay to Sir Edward Hungerford and others, dated June 23 and October 21, 1669, as well as a reference to another instrument of incorporation dated April 18, 1670.

[2] Sir Paul Neile. See Appendix G, pp. 241-42.

December 12, 1671

At a Comittee of the Adventurers tradeing to Hudson's bay at Alderman John Forth's house at Hackney[1] *the 12th Xber.* 1671 *then & there presente*

Sr. John Robinson — Mr. Aldman. John Forth
Sr. Robert Viner — Mr. Kirke

Ordred, That every tuesday afternoone bee apointed for the Comittee to meete at three a clocke at the Excise office[2] in broad Street in Mr. Aldman. John Forth's quarters, where hee is pleased to give accomodation for the Comittee to meete, & for all papers bookes & accountes to bee kept there.

That Mr. Portman pay to Mr. Charles Bailey twenty poundes upon account.

That Mr. Bailey Mr. Nehemiah Walker[3] & Thomas Walker doe forthwith give an account to Mr. Rastel of all the *Wivenhoes* cargo disposed of in the Countrey accordeing as the same were traded for there, & of what remaynes thereof returned, & alsoe a particular factorye of the goods brought home; & whereas it is by them pretended that there were Sixty beaver Skins very good & Large better then any of the rest packt up with others in one of the caske, which are not found, that the sayd Mr. Nehemiah Walker doe give notice in what caske

[1] He owned the manor of Lordshold, Hackney, at this time. See W. Robinson, *The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Hackney in the County of Middlesex* (London, 1842), II, 304.

[2] Broad Street was one of the many sites occupied by the Excise Office. The duty of excise was introduced in England in 1643; the office built in Smithfield was ordered to be pulled down in 1647, and in 1660 Samuel Pepys described the office as being in Broad Street. After the Great Fire in 1666 it found temporary quarters in Southampton Fields, and in 1668 Pepys referred to it as in Aldersgate Street.

[3] A.14/1, fo. 113, August 10, 1672, Nehemiah Walker received £40 wages for a voyage " performed to Hudsons bay ". Cf. Introduction, pp. xlii-iii.

& the number thereof that the Same were packt up in; & that they bringe in the originall bookes which were kept by them in the Countrey of the disposall of the goods there as Mr. Forster hath done for the *Prince Ruperts* cargo, to bee presented to the Comittee at theyr next meeteing.

That Paul Mercer[1] bee payd his Sallarye accordeing as it is made up in the booke, & three poundes more for one carbine 19 files & 9 gimletts delivered by him in the Countrey to Mr. Bailey.

That whereas upon the death of Captain Newland,[2] & Mr. Titherly the chiefe mate, Mr. Bailey tooke upon him the charge of the Ship, & Mr. Cole[3] succeeded in place of the chiefe mate, & John Lord in the Cookes place & Mr. Mabyn in place of armorour, & that Some goods which were caryed in private trade were delivered to Mr. Bailey for the use of the Adventurers, & that some other pretences are made by Severall Seamen of the *Wivenhoe* it is referred to bee decided by the next Comittee, where Mr. Bailey is desired to attende for that purpose, & Mr. Manneing then also to bee considered of, who was entered at no wages.

That Capta. Guillam give in an Inventory of all the Stores & provisions of both Shippes, & that hee bee called to give his advise in writeing of what cargo is needfull to bee provided for the next expedition, & an estimate of what charge may bee requisite for one or two Shippes, & what els may bee

[1] A.14/1, fos. 118d.-119, 1670. His "wages due to him for service done the Company in Hudsons bay" amounted to £30. 16*s*. 7*d*.

[2] Captain Robert Newland sailed to Hudson Bay in command of the *Wivenhoe* pink in 1670. He died either on the outward voyage or during the winter of 1670-71. See Appendix D, pp. 190-1.

[3] Samuel Cole. See p. 34, Appendix D, pp. 186-7, and Tyrrell, *Doc. Rel. to the Early History of Hudson Bay*, "The History of Hudson's-Bay . . . by John Oldmixon", pp. 384, 386-7, 390.

expediente, & Mr. Radison & Mr. Goosbery & Mr. Bailey to give theyr advise in writeing also thereabouts:

That Joseph Westbeers wages bee payd to him from the day that Capta. Newland dyed:

That Mr. Ely & Thomas Walker & Gorst doe make a perfecte Inventory of the returned cargo of both Shippes & give account thereof to the next Comittee & in what condition they finde them.

That Mr. Bailey with the assistance of the two frenchmen [1] & Mr. Kirke & Mr. Heatley [2] doe forthwith take care to See all the beaver equally allotted in about lb. 100 to a Lott:

That Mr. Rastell take an account from all persons of what private trade can bee discovered accordeing to what papers can bee come at & give account thereof to the next Comittee & that all orders [3] bee entred into a booke to bee provided for that purpose:

That it bee referred to the next Comittee to consider about Sale of the beaver & any one of the Comittee have power to Sell the ottar & mouse Skins as they shall see fitt.

[1] Groseilliers and Radisson.

[2] An account in the name of Mr. William Heatly in A.14/1, fos. 131d.-132 covers the period January 31, 1673, to May 9, 1674. In A.43/1, fo. 1, July 29, 1673, he was described as " Accountant unto the said Adventurers ".

[3] Presumably orders for trade goods or for ships' stores for the voyages. Although this resolution was repeated at the next meeting (cf. p. 18 and n. 2) there is no evidence of the book in the Company's archives.

At a Comittee of the Adventurers to Hudsons bay at the Excise office in broadstreet the 19th december 1671 present

December 19, 1671

Sr. John Robinson
Sr. Peter Colletton — Mr. Aldman. John Forth
Sr. Robert Viner — Mr. Kirke

Ordred That Mr. Rastell cause bills to bee sett upon the Exchange to Morow for a publicke Sale to bee made of about lb. 3000 weight of the beaver upon the 24th of January with conditions as it was formerly ordred by this Comittee upon the 14th of november last.

That Mr. Ely Thomas Walker & Gorst give an account of the returned cargo as was ordred by this Comittee this day Sevennight Last the 12th instante:

That Mr. Bailey with the assistance of the two frenchmen & Mr. Kirke & Mr. Heatley do forthwth. allott the beaver as was ordred the 12th instant.

That Captain Guillam doe give account of the Stores & provisions of both Shippes to Mr. Rastell & that hee & Mr. Bailey give an estimate of what cargo may bee needfull for the next voyage as was also ordred the 12th instante:

That all mens pretences which were mentioned at the last Comittee bee taken into consideration at ye next meeteing, &

particularly Mr. Tatnams,[1] Mr. Bailey to bee then presente.

That all orders bee entred into a booke[2] to bee produced to the next Comittee.

That Mr. Bailey deliver to the Administr. of Capa. Newland all papers & accountes in his handes belongeing to the Sayd Capa. Newland.

That Mr. Portman pay £10:– to Mr. Radison & Groselyer upon account.

[1] James Tatnam or Tottenham, as he is named in A.14/1, fo. 118d. See p. 34. Cape Tatnam, east of Port Nelson, was named after him and is marked as Tatmon on Samuel Thornton's map of 1709.

[2] There is no record of this book in the Company's archives. The earliest book of "Shipments to Hudson Bay" (A.24/1) is dated 1684.

At a Comittee of the Adventurers to Hudsons bay the 16th January 1671 then presente N.S. January 16, 1672

Sr. John Robinson	Mr. Kirke
Sr. Peter Colletton	Sr. Paul Neale
Mr. Aldman. John Forth	Sr. John Griffith

Ordred That Mr. Portman bee charged with fifty poundes from the 5th december last payd him by Sr. Paul Neale, which is to bee added to the sayd Sr. Paul Neale's Stock to make up the Same two hundred poundes:

Mr. Bailey gives his opinion accordeing to an order formerly made that for an additionnall cargo for the yeare ensueing there may bee Suplyed

200 fowleing pieces & powder & Shott proportionable
200 brasse kettles Sizable of from two to Sixteene gallons a piece
12 grosse of french knives & eight or nine hundred or a thousand hatchets, which hee thinkes may bee Sufficiente; & that in case the Comittee Shall not thinke fitt for any Settlement to bee made in the Countrey one Ship alone may Serve to bee imployed, otherwise thirty men at least to bee imployed for Stayeing in the Countrey in respecte to mortality: & another Ship Somewhat bigger then the *Wivenho* to bee added in hir Steade to the *Prince Rupert*, or else another Small vessell of 30: or 40 tuns to bee added to them both: & that the place of Settlement may bee at Moussebae:

That the publicke Sale formerly ordred to bee upon the 24th of January next bee confirmed, & that Mr. Kirke Mr. Radison & goosbery bee desired to Morrow morneing to take care that the lb. 3000 weight of beaver ordred to bee Sould bee divided into Severall lotts of about lb. 100 to a lott in order thereunto

That Mr. Heatley or some other person whom hee will bee answerable for doe attende in the Warehouse constantly from nyne in the morneing to twelve of the clocke & from two to five in the afternoone to Show the beaver untill the Sale bee over.

That Mr. Rastell doe Signify upon the bills fixt upon the Exchange that the beaver will bee to bee Seen at the houres aforesayd.

That Mr. Bailey & Mr. Walker doe attende Mr. Kirke to morow in the warehouse to give him Satisfaction about the 60 beaver skins in question wch. were mentioned in an order of this Comittee of the 12th december Last.

That Captain Guillam give account to the Comittee upon tuesday next of what provisions he hath Sould belongeing to the *Wivenho* pinke.

That Capta. Ewins repayr to Mr. Rastell for adjusteing Captain Newlands acct. & doe give his demands accordeingly to Mr. Rastell who is to give answer thereunto, & upon the whole matter to reporte the same to the Comittee.

That all pretences mentioned in an order of the Comittee of the 12th Xber. last & others bee referred to bee decided upon tuesday next; & amongst others the frenchmens claymes for beaver of theyrs traded for by them which is pretended to bee comprehended in the Companys goods: & also Mr. Baily's & Mr. Nehemiah Walkers demands.

That Mr. Millington bee desired to give Comission for 1000 biskay hatchets for a cargo for the next voyage.

At a gennerall Courte of the Adventurers tradeing to Hudson's bay the 23th Janua. 1671

N.S. January 23, 1672

Earle of Craven	Sr. Robert Viner
Lord Ashley	Sr. Paul Neale
Sr. George Cartrett	Mr. Kirke
Sr. John Robinson	Mr. Young
Sr. Peter Colletton	Mr. Portman

Ordred That the Substance of the preamble to the publicke Sale which is to bee to morrow bee that the quantity of beaver to bee Sould is divided into 27 Lotts of about lb. 100: to a Lott the price 7/. p. lb. to advance two pence; to pay at a moneth; with one p. cent discount in case of prompt payment downe; & not to take away the goods before payment bee made: & that but lb. 3000- or thereabouts of beaver more is to bee sould by the Company, & that not before may next: the money to bee payd in to Mr. Wm. Dawson Treasurer to the Excise office:[1] not to bee issued out by him but by order of a gennerall Courte except what moneyes may bee needfull for incident charges which is to bee Stated & ordred by the Comittee:[2]

[1] A.14/1, fos. 70d.-71, William Dawson's account:

Dr.				Cr.			
1672				1672			
Feb. 3	"To Cash paid him for Beaver for the Companyes use by Mr. Richard Gawthorne"	£244	19 0	—	"By Cash recd. of him p. Mr. John Portman"	£190	15 0
March 3	"To Cash paid him by Mr. Izod for Beaver"	37	5 0	Feb. 6	"By Cash paid by him to Mr. Charles Bayly"	20	0 0
				„ 7	"By Cash pd. Mr. Radison & Groselier"	40	0 0
				Apl. 6	"By Cash paid Mrs. Mary Hurst"	4	4 0
				„ „	"By Cash paid Mr. Wm. White"	5	0 0
				„ 11	"By Cash paid James Tatnam"	2	5 0
				„ 16	"By Cash pd. Mr. Tho. Gorst"	20	0 0
		£282	4 0			£282	4 0

Ibid., fo. 67d., February 28, 1672, Anthony Izard was debited with £37 5*s.* 4*d.* for "One Lott of Beaver qt. 104 lb. at 7*s.* 2*d.* p. pound". For the prices paid by Richard Gawthorne see p. 22, n. 1.

[2] E.g. the disbursements in the above note. The following undated entry is written the wrong way up on the last page of the Minutes Book: "That Mr. Dawson pay to Mr. Portman £190. 15- in full of ballance of moneys in his handes".

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N.S.
February 1,
1672

At a gennerall Courte the pmo. february 1671 *presente*

Earle of Craven	Sr. John Griffith
Lord Ashley	Mr. Aldman. John Forth
Sr. John Robinson	Mr. Kirke
Sr. Pr. Colletton	Mr. Young
Sr. Paul Neale	Mr. Bailey

Ordred That concerneing a difference about a pound upon a draught for Lotts of beaver bought by Mr. Gauthorne[1] at the last publicke Sale, it is referred to Mr. Heatley to enquire the custome & particularly of Mr. Portman if the sayd Mr. Gauthorne had the Same allowed upon the beaver formerly by him bought, & accordeingly to doe as hee Shall See just.

That concerneing the place of trade in the Countrey for the Shippes to proceede unto Moussebee is the place resolved upon for that purpose, & a forte there to bee built, the *Wivenhoe* is agreed to bee Sent thither with Some brickes & nayles to Serve for erecteing the forte, & a small vessell of about thirty tonnes to goe with hir both of them to carry fourty men whereof five & twenty to bee agreed with to Stay in the

[1] A.14/1, fos. 67d.-68, Mr. Richard Gawthorne's account :

Dr.			Cr.		
1670 Feb. 28	"To one Lott of Beaver sold him qt. 112 lb. at 10*s.* 4*d.* p. pound."	£57 17 4	1670 March 23	"By Cash received of him by Mr. John Portman Treasurer."	£57 5 10
				"By an abatement."	11 6
1672 Feb. 29	"To four Lotts of Beaver sold him qt. 450 lb. at 7*s.* 2*d.* p. pound."	161 5 0	1672 Feb. 3	"By Cash received more of him p. ditto."	244 19 0
	"To Two Lotts of Beaver qt. 235 at 7 : 4 p. pound." -	86 3 4		"By an abatement for prompt payment £1 p. Ct."	2 9 4
		£305 5 8			£305 5 8

Countrey, & the Small vessell alsoe to Stay in the Countrey, & but fiftene men to returne in the *Wivenhoe*.[1]

That Mr. Dawson pay twenty poundes a piece to Mr. Bailey Mr. grosselyer & Mr. Radison out of the first moneyes to come in of the beaver last Sould.

[1] This plan was severely modified before being attempted, and was still more modified in execution. The *Imploy* was bought for the purpose, the *Prince Rupert* was added to the venture, and the *Messenger* took the place of the *Wivenhoe*, which, like the *Eaglet* had been lent to the adventurers by the King. After the *Eaglet* arrived in England from her unsuccessful attempt to reach Hudson Bay in 1668, she was returned to the Navy, as being unsuitable for the rough seas of the North Atlantic, and on December 16, 1668, the adventurers applied to the King for the *Hadarine* pink in her stead (*Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial Series, 1613-1680*, I, 497). The *Hadarine*, however, was on active service, but orders were given (January 8, 1669) for another ketch to be fitted and placed at the disposal of the adventurers (ibid., p. 499). This was the *Wivenhoe*, which was placed under Captain William Stannard, who had commanded the *Eaglet* in the previous year, but, judging from the customs charges paid on January 20, 1670 (see Appendix E, p. 197), Stannard's second attempt to reach Hudson Bay was also a failure.

N.S. February 8, 1672

At a Meeting of the Comittee at Mr. Millington's[1] *the 8th februa.* 1671 *then presente*

Sr. Peter Colletton
Sr. John Griffith — Mr. Millington
Mr. Kirke — Mr. Portman

Ordred That Mr. Gauthorne who proposeth to buy the whole parcell of beaver bee admitted to have a view thereof for his Satisfaction in order thereunto, or any other person who Shall desire the Same, & that Mr. Heatley bee apointed to Shew the Same unto them :

That Mr. Rastel & Mr. Heatley State the accountes of moneyes oweing to Seamen, & reporte the same to the next Comittee to the ende that the same may bee cleared:

That Mr. Rastel take the names of Such persons who Shall offer themselves to Serve the Company eyther at Sea or to Stay in the Countrey & the places of theyr aboad, & presente the Same from time to time to the Comittee Mr. Shattocke who served as chiefe mate to Captain Guillam in the *Prince Rupert* the Last Voyage Now presenteing himself is admitted to goe the next voyage upon Such tearmes as the Comittee shall thinke fitt:

That the consideration of the pretences of Capta. Guillam, Mr. Bailey, Walker Cole & others bee referred to the next Comittee.

That Mr. Millington bee desired to take care for provideing one thousand biscay hatchets one halfe of three poundes & one halfe of two poundes a piece, to bee Sure that they bee such as

[1] According to *A Collection of the Names of the Merchants Living in and about The City of London* (London, 1677), Francis Millington resided in Lawrence Pountney Lane.

are for trade with the indians & not Such as are for the inhabitants of Canada: [1]

That Mr. Bailey & Capta. Guillam bee desired to Looke out for a small vessell of about 30 tuns of Small draught of water, fitt for coasteing in the Countrey, & reporte the same to the next Comittee.

The Comittee to meete thursday next 15 febra.[2] at the Excise office in broad street at 3 a clocke, & then to consider of fitteing the *Wivenho*, & makeing provision of Such cargo as is needfull.

[1] The following is written in the margin by the side of this resolution : " given order for to Biscay the 25 february ". The distinction in quality between " trade goods " and those for use by the Company's servants or other Europeans reappears throughout the Company's history, especially in ironwork and guns. The problem of getting iron which would stand the intense cold was still not solved by the nineteenth century. Governor Simpson, for example, had to complain of the axes and ice chisels supplied that " The axes . . . are . . . of the worst materials and badly tempered, they should be manufactured of the best Swedish Iron and German Steel and tempered with great care : those we had this Season were as brittle as Glass during the severity of the Winter; the maker should be informed that they are most required when the Thermometer is about 50 degrees below Zero : it is scarcely possible to describe the misery we have this Season suffered from the bad quality of the axes, frequently unable to provide Fire Wood. . . . Our Iron Work is the most important article of Trade in this Country, the utmost care and attention should therefore be paid to have it of good quality." (Hudson's Bay Company Series, I, E. E. Rich (ed.), *Journal of Occurrences in the Athabasca Department by George Simpson, 1820 and 1821, and Report* (Toronto, The Champlain Society, 1938, and London, The Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1938), p. 408.)

[2] There is no record of this meeting, or of its postponement, if such occurred.

N.S. March 4, 1672

At a Comittee of the Adventurers tradeing to Hudson's bay at the Tower the 4th march 1671 *present*

Sr. John Robinson
Sr. Pr. Colletton
Sr. John Griffith
Mr. Kirke
Mr. Millington
Mr. Portman

Ordred, That Captain Guillam & Mr. Bailey doe forthwith take a Survey of the *Wivenho* & *Prince Rupert*, & of theyr Stores, & make an Inventory of the Vallue thereof, & an estimate of what charge may bee needfull for setteing both or either of them severally to Sea, without the charge of provisions, & give reporte thereof together with an account of the presente condition of both the Sayd Shippes to the next Comittee, & that they likewise bee desired to make search for a Small Vessell of about thirty Tunns fitt for the Companyes Service & give reporte thereof alsoe at the same time as aforesaid:

That Mr. Portman bee desired to treate with Mr. Glover Mr. Gauthorne or any other person about the price & Sale of the Companyes beaver, & Mr. Heatley is accordeingly apointed at demande to Shew the Same reporte thereof from time to time to bee to this Comittee.

That besides the two hundred fowleing pieces formerly ordred with a proportionable quantity of Shott fitt thereunto, foure hundred powder hornes bee alsoe provided as an additionall Cargo to what was proposed & agreed unto by this Comittee upon the 16th of January Last.

That Mr. Gorst attende Mr. Rastel at his Lodgeing the morrow morneing every day after the meeteing of the Comittee to take copies of orders that Shall bee made to bee by him from time to time comunicated to Such persons as Shall bee concerned to putt the Same in execution:

That Mr. Radison Mr. Groselyer & Mr. Bailey wth. the assistance of Mr. Gorst or any two of them doe take a Stricte view of the returned cargo belongeing to the Company, & Such parte thereof as is in good condition to bee by them packt up in good order each comodity by itselfe as neare as they can; & to make an Invoice thereof of the quantity & quality markes & numbers of each parcell Severally, to bee from time to time reported to the Comittee.

That Sr. Robert Viner & Mr. Portman bee desired forthwith to draw the proceed of the beaver Sould at genoa[1] out of the factors handes there for the Companyes use:

That Mr. Bailey with the Advise of Mr. Radison & Mr. Groselyer treate with Such persons as they thinke fitt for Such goods as may bee needfull for Suplyeing a cargo for the next yeares expedition for Hudsons bay, that is to Say, two hundred fowleing pieces & foure hundred powder hornes, with a proportionable quantity of Shott fitt thereunto, first bringeing patternes of the gunns to bee bought, unto the next Comittee, & more two hundred brasse kettles Sizable of from two to Sixteene gallons a piece, twelve grosse of french knives & two Groose of Arrow heads & about five or Six hundred hatchets; & further that they with the assistance of Mr. Gorst take care to bringe ashoare Such goods as remayne aboard the *Wivenhoe* belongeing to the Company into theyr warehouse in Buttolfe Lane[2] there to bee disposed of with the rest of the goods as the Comittee shall give directions and

That Mr. Heatley bringe in an account to the next Comittee of what beaver which was exposed at the Last puplick Sale hath bin delivered, & to whom & what money hath bin

[1] The archives contain no information on this point.

[2] H. B. Wheatley, *London Past and Present* (London, 1891), I, 228, "Botolph Lane, Billingsgate, so called from the church of St. Botolph, Billingsgate. . . . The original London Bridge is said to have abutted on Botolph's Wharf."

received thereupon & of the present state of the Cash & of the quantity of beaver remayneing:

Sr. John Robinson is desired by this Comittee to Speake to his Highnes Prince Rupert the Earle of Craven, my Lord Arlington,[1] & my Lord Ashley, to know theyr pleasure concerneing what may bee fitt to bee moved to his Royal Highnesse.[2]

That the examineing the pretences of all persons who have served this Company or of the executrs. or administrs. of any Such persons bee referred to Mr. Bailey Mr. Rastell & Mr. Heatley, who are to reporte the Same to Mr. Portman, to bee reported by him to the Comittee.

That Mr. Heatley deliver to Mr. Bailey thirty poundes weight of the Companyes beaver upon demande about three quarter partes of the coates & one quarter of the Skins equally to bee assorted, the vallue thereof to bee charged to Mr. Bailey's debt in his account with the Company:

It is ordred That the next Comittee Shall bee upon Tuesday the 12th of this instante march.[3]

[1] Henry Benet, Earl of Arlington. See Appendix G, pp. 213-15.

[2] James, Duke of York and Albany and Earl of Ulster (1633-1701). See p. 35. He succeeded Prince Rupert as Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1683, and held this office until his accession to the throne as King James II in 1685. He continued to hold his stock until his abdication in 1688 when it was held by the Governor and Committee then in office to have "rightfully devolved" upon his successor, King William III.

[3] There is no record of this meeting, or of its postponement, if such occurred.

London the 2d aprill 1671 [*sic*] *presente* N.S. April 2, 1672

Sr. John Robinson
Sr. Pr. Colletton
Sr. James Hayes
Mr. Portman

Ordred, That whereas Mr. Fenn's[1] Share of three hundred poundes in this Stocke of the Adventurers to Hudsons bay was formerly assigned by him to Mr. Portman and since by the sayd Mr. Portman assigned to Sr. James Hayes, It is accordeingly ordered that the same bee past in the bookes to the credit of the sayd Sr. James Hayes & whereas the said Mr. Fenn Standes creditor in the Companyes bookes for fifty poundes Lent it apeares to this Comittee that the Sayd fifty poundes was advanced by the sayd Mr. Portman in his name & therefore it is alsoe ordred that the sayd summe of fifty poundes bee transferred from the credit of Mr. Fenn to Mr. Portman's creditt.

That there bee a gennerall Courte at the Robes Chamber[2] at Whitehall thursday next the 4th of this instante[3] aprill at foure of the Clocke afternoone & that Notice bee given by Mr. Gorst to all the adventurers accordeingly.

[1] John Fenn, Paymaster of the Admiralty, who, according to Pepys (February 21, 1665) made a "great profit" from his office, "he being, though he demands but ½ per cent. of all he pays, and that is easily computed, but very little pleased with any man that gives him no more". Fenn acquired £20 Hudson's Bay stock on December 10, 1667. See Appendix C, pp. 162-3.

[2] It has not been possible to ascertain where in Whitehall Palace this Chamber was. In medieval times the King's Wardrobe acquired great constitutional significance as a means of receiving and disbursing royal revenues, but by the end of the fourteenth century the Wardrobe had lost its national importance and was once more merely a domestic department of the royal household. Cf. H. T. Riley (ed.) *Munimenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum et Liber Horn* (London, 1859), II, pt. 2, pp. 729 and 804, and T. F. Tout, *Chapters in the Administrative History of Medieval England* (Manchester University Press, 1920), I, 20 et passim. The Chamber was probably the office of the purely domestic department which had survived from the former greatness of the Wardrobe.

[3] This meeting was presumably postponed until Wednesday, April 10, 1672. See p. 32.

That upon Mr. Paul Mercers clayme of Succession to the second mates place upon death of the chiefe mate, which imployment it apeares he did not officiate at Sea above two monthes, it is therefore ordered that besides £3 : 11 : 9 due to him for wages at 45/. p. moneth there Shall bee payd him three monthes wages more after the rate of fiftene Shillinges p. moneth more which makes in all the Summe of £5 : 16 : 9 :[1]

That Mr. Manneinges claymes bee referred to Such time as Mr. Kirke who recomended him to the Companyes Service Shall be presente at ye Comittee.

That Mr. Gorsts claymes bee referred to the consideration of Mr. Bailey & Mr. Rastell to bee by them reported to the next Comittee.

That whereas it apeares by the reporte of Mr. Bailey Mr. Rastel & Mr. Heatley that there is due to bee payd to Captain Ewins the administr. of Capta. Robert Newland fifty poundes three Shillinges for Wages & clothes & other goods of his Sould to Sundry persons,[2] Mr. Wm. Dawson is now ordred to pay the Sayd Summe of fifty poundes three Shillinges together with fifteene poundes more for ¾ partes of twenty poundes which this Comittee allowes in consideration of a cargason

[1] A.14/1, fo. 118d. This amount was paid to Mercer on June 22, 1672. It is included in the wages total given on p. 15, n. 1.

[2] In the absence of detailed accounts of the early voyages it is impossible to decide exactly what were the relations of the adventurers to the captains and crews, or of the latter to the trade—a point which caused considerable dispute and which appears frequently in these minutes (see Introduction, p. lvii et seq.).

of goods belongeing to Capa. Robert Newland & Wm. White[1] which was delivered into the handes of Mr. Bailey in the Countrey for the Companyes use, in all Sixty five poundes three Shillinges to Mr. Rastel who is to bringe the same to Sr. John Robinson to whom certain differences between Mr. Wm. Heatley & the administr. of Capta. Newland are referred, & Sr. John Robinson is desired to take a full discharge from Capta. Ewins of all demands from the Company, & bond to Save them harmelesse from any claymes from the Seamen of the *Wivenho* for moneyes which Should have bin payd them before hir goeing Last to Sea.

That Mr. Dawson pay to Wm. White five poundes for his ¼ of £20 for goods delivered into Mr. Baileys handes belongeing to him & Capt. Newland & to Mary Hurst admx. of Humfry Hurst foure poundes foure Shillinges, for Soe much due to him, & to James Tatnum one pound five Shillinges due to him & twenty Shills. more as a gratuity in all two poundes five Shillinges.

[1] A.14/1, fos. 68d.-69, April 6, 1672, William White, combmaker, was paid £5 for his quarter share of the cargo. Ibid., January 31, 1674, he received £25. 18*s.* 8*d.* on account of wages for service in Hudson Bay. A.14/2, fo. 76, February 9, 1677, William White was credited with £30 for "ten months wages from Apll. 9th 1676 to this day at £3 p. mo.", and ibid., February 21, 1677, he was credited with £35 as "a Reward for his good Service". Ibid., fo. 52, February 21, 1677, a combined amount of £50 (the reward, plus £15, the balance of his account) "by the Companyes pmission & order" was "put into the Generall Stock", and was held by White until March 21, 1678, when he transferred it to Captain Joseph Thompson (A.43/1, fo. 10d.). See p. 119, n. 1.

April 10, 1672

A gennerall Courte at Whitehall the 10th aprill 1672 presente

Lord Ashley	Mr. Young
Sr. John Griffith	Mr. Kirke
Sr. James Hayes	Mr. Portman

Ordred That the *Prince Rupert* bee forthwith fitted for this yeares expedition & another vessell of about hir burden to bee hyred by the moneth to goe & returne this yeare another Small vessell of about 25 tuns to goe alsoe & Stay in the Countrey to Serve for discovery & to coast from place to place in those partes. These three vessells to carry five & fourty men, & provisions for them besides the cargo & Stores, & it is referred to the Comittee or any three of them to buy a Small vessell, & take care for hyreing a Ship by the moneth for the purposes abovementioned & for provideing the cargo & provisions necessary, & agreeing with the men who Shall goe the voyage; & to doe Such other things as in theyr discretion they Shall See good for the advantage of the Company.

That it bee referred to the Comittee or any three of them to treate & make Sale of the beaver & such other goodes as belonge to the Company, for theyr best advantage; & that any one of the Company may bee presente at any time with the Comittee & have theyr votes with them: & whereas it is necessary that Some one person bee apointed to bee answerable for what bargaines Shall bee made for goodes or provisions Shall bee bought or otherwise Sr. John Robinson the deputy governour is desired to undertake the Same, & for his indemnity therein the charge of the beaver & other goodes belongeing to the Company is referred to his care: & alsoe the Sale & disposeall thereof is chiefely referred to his mannagement, care & discretion:

At a Comittee of Hudsons bay adventurrs. fryday the 12th aprill 1672 present April 12, 1672

Sr. John Robinson Mr. Kirke
Sr. James Hayes Mr. Bailey

Ordred That £52 : 14 : – bee payd to Capta. Guillam in full for money due to him to the 20th of february last accordeing to the reporte of Mr. Bailey Mr. Rastell & Mr. Heatley, & £20 : 3 : 6 to Mr. Gorst in full for moneyes due to him accordeing to the reporte of Mr. Bailey & Mr. Rastell, to whom the Sayd accountes were referred.

That Captain Guillam take care forthwith to cause the *Prince Rupert* to bee putt into a docke, & See that Shee bee fitted with all convenient Speed for this next intended voyage, & that hee & Mr. Bailey or eyther of them take care to finde out a vessell of 50: 60: or 70 tuns fitt for the Companyes Service to bee bought or hyred by the moneth to bee joyned to goe in company with the *Prince Rupert* in this present intended expedition, & give theyr reporte hereof to the next Comittee.

It is now agreed between this Comittee & Samuell Timberlake for the Ship *Imploy* [1] of about 25 tuns burden, which is now by him Sould to the Comittee for £130 : – to bee payd upon his giveing a bill of Sale to the use of the Company, of the Sayd Ship with all hir tackleing & aparell, accordeing to the Inventory now produced, & it is now ordred that the Sayd £130 bee accordeingly payd to the Sayd Timberlake, wch. is to bee at the disposall of Sr. John Robinson untill the bill of Sale wch. is to bee made from the Sayd Timberlake & one Thomas Ball to the governor & Compa. of adventrs. tradeing to Hudsons bay bee Signed in Such manner & forme as Shall

[1] A.14/1, fos. 128d.-129, May 1, 1672, " Mr. Samll. Timberlake & Compa." were paid cash for " the Barke called the *Employ* bought of them valued at £126 ". See pp. 37, 39.

bee to the likeing & Satisfaction of Sr. John Robinson as aforesayd; & upon the motion of the Sayd Timberlake that hee may go mate in the Sayd Ship in the Companyes Service the Same is by this Comittee consented unto:

That Sr. James Hayes bee desired to endeavour the Exchange of *Wivenho* for Some other vessell fitt for the Companyes use.

Mr. Cole who was chiefe mate in the *Wivenho* & James Tatnum who went wth. Capta. guillam the first voyage in the *Nonsuch*, & afterwards in the *Wivenho*, & comanded the Shallop in the countrey, beeing recomended to the Comittee by Mr. Bailey & Capa. guillam, it is ordred that the Sayd Mr. Cole forthwith take charge of the Small Ship called the *Imploy* as master of hir, & take care with the advise of Capta. Guillam or Mr. Bailey to put hir into a docke to bee fitted for the voyage, & that hee & Capa. guillam make reporte to the next Comittee what the charge may amount unto in fitteing the Sayd Ship: & for Mr. Tatnum it is ordered that hee Shall bee imployed in the best quality that the Comittee Shall hereafter thinke fitt & convenient for him:

That upon treaty with Mr. Dulivier[1] about Sale of the beaver the Comittee haveing Sett theyr price at 8/- p. lb. & hee takeing time to consider thereof, the Same is referred to the consideration of the next Comittee.

That Mr. Bailey & Capt. Guillam treate wth. Such persons as they thinke fitt for provisions needfull for the next voyage & make reporte thereof to the next Comittee.

That no persons hereafter bee imployed to Stay in the Countrey or otherwise but by consente of the Comittee: nor any goods put aboard the Ships but with theyr knowledge & consente to the ende the Ships bee not hereafter pestered as they were the Last voyage.

[1] The precise identity of "Mr. Dulivier" is not clear. See p. 37, and p. 39, n. 1.

At a Comittee of Adventurers to Hudson's bay at the Tower the 17th of Aprill 1672 presente — April 17, 1672

The Earle of Craven

Lord Ashley	Sr. James Hayes
Sr. John Robinson	John Kirke Esqr.
Sr. Peter Colletton	Mr. Aldn. John Forth

Upon an humble motion lately made to his Royall Highnes by Some members of this Comittee by direction & in the name of the Company that hee would be pleased to accept of a Share in this stocke & become an adventurer therein; his Royall Highnes haveing bin pleased to Signifie his acceptance thereof it is ordred that his Sayd Royall Highnes bee entred in the Companyes bookes as an Adventurer of one equall Share with them in this joint Stocke & that credit bee given him for three hundred poundes which is the just Summe that one equall Share amounteth unto as aforesayd, & the accountant is ordred to take notice hereof & enter the Same in the Companyes bookes accordeingly.[1]

It is the opinion of this Comittee that the *Prince Rupert* & the *Imploy* doe proceede upon this voyage & no more Shippes[2]

[1] The following is inserted on the last page of the Minutes Book, the wrong way up :

"Tower, 17 aprill 1672
Sr. J. Robinson
Sr. P. Colletton
Sr. J. Hayes
Mr. Aldn. Forth
Mr. Kirke
Mr. Bailey
Ordred

That his R. Highnes beeing pleased to accept of a Share of £300– Stock in this Company, it is ordred that credit bee given to his Sayd R. Highnes for the Same accordeingly."

[2] But some time between this date and the sailing of the ships the Committee Members changed their minds, and the *Messenger* dogger (Captain Morris) also left for Hudson Bay.

with thirty men or two or three more & if they can conveniently Stow provisions for them the *Prince Rupert* to returne with 14 or 15 men this yeare if She can possibly, & Captain Guillam upon his returne to have a reward for his good Services accordeing to his merit the *Imploy* with the rest of the men to Stay in the Country:

That Mr. Bailey & Captain Guillam doe make an estimate of the quantity of provisions for 30 or 34 men for this voyage & of the vallue thereof & how & from whom it is fitt to have the Same furnisht & make report thereof forthwith to Sr. John Robinson who is desired by this Comittee to take the care thereof, & the same is referred to his discretion.

That the £65 formerly ordred to bee payd to Mr. Rastell by Mr. Dawson for Captain Ewins bee forthwith payd to him for the uses following, vizt. £5 to bee payd to Mr. Cole for incident charges about the *Imploy*, & £25 to Mr. Grosselyer & Radison upon the Companyes account, & £4 to Mr. Colburn for a bill left unpayd at the fleece[1] & the rest hee Shall bee accountable for to the Company.

That Mr. Heatley deliver to Mr. Bailey lb. 30 of the beaver more, which is to bee charged to his debt with the Company accordeing to the vallue thereof.

[1] Possibly Hinton's Golden Fleece, in Cornhill (cf. p. 56, n. 1). There were several taverns in London at this time named The Fleece.

At the Tower the 23 *aprill* 1672 *present* April 23, 1672

Sr. John Robinson — Sir James Hayes
Sr. Edw. Hungerford [1] — John Kirke Esqr.

Ordred That upon notice of the Sale of the whole parcell of beaver by Sr. John Robinson to Monsr. Dulivier [2] at 7/- p. lb. present money, & that the Sayd Sale was made by order & with the consent of Mr. Aldn. Forth Mr. Kirke Sr. John Griffith & Mr. Portman the same is now by this Comittee aproved & allowed of, & Mr. Heatley is ordred to deliver the Same this afternoon & Mr. Kirke Mr. Bailey & Mr. Rastell are desired to assist at the delivery thereof, the moneyes to be payd as Sr. John Robinson Shall apointe, to bee by him issued out from time to time as Shall bee needfull for the Companyes occasions.

In Stead of £130 formerly assigned upon Mr. Dawson to pay to Timberlacke which is unpayd, Monsr. Dulivier is now ordred to pay him £126 in full for the *Imploy*.

Mr. Bailey & Capt. Guillam are ordred forthwth. to give an estimate of the Cost of provisions & cargo for this voyage that So an estimate may bee made of the State of the whole account.

[1] See Appendix G, p. 237.
[2] See p. 39, n. 1.

May 17, 1672

Tower 17 May 1672 At a Comittee presente

Sr. John Robinson
Mr. Kirke
Mr. Portman

Ordred That enquiry bee made of the condition of the Cargo & where it lyes upon wh. it is reported that the old cargo is in the Storehouse all ready packt up, & the new cargo packt & Lyes ready in these followeing places, vizt.

500 hatchets at Mr. Teares at Tower hill
500 more at Mr. Wilshire's[1] at Ratcliff crosse
101 kettles at Mr. Hatons in the minoryes
50 more at Mr. Phillip's his at Snowhill
300 pouder hornes at Luke's in the minoryes
6 barrells pouder } at Mr. Goslin's
45 C. Shott }
Seamens clothes at Mrs. Williamsons
170 fowleing pieces in the Storehouse

That the gunsmith recomended by Wm. White Shall take care to view the guns to Morow, that they bee accordeing to the patternes or els to be returned, & yt. Mr. Gorst attende him accordeingly in order thereunto:

That Mr. Radison & Mr. Groselyer & Mr. Baileys accountes bee made up to See what is due to them.

That all persons to be imployed Shall enter into articles or otherwise oblige themselves not to trade in beaver upon forfeiture of theyr goods & wages.

[1] A.14/1, fos. 121d.-122, May 25, 1672, Christopher Wiltshire was paid £23. 12*s*. 6*d*. for 500 " Biskay hatchetts at 11*d*. each . . . & cleaning 85 hatchets at 2*d*. each ".

That the moneyes due to the Seamen of the *Wivenho* or others accordeing to the reportes of Mr. Bailey Mr. Heatley & Mr. Rastell be accordeingly payd them forthwith :

That Captain Guillam & Mr. Cole bring a noate of the names of all the Seamen by them entertained & upon what tearmes & Mr. Gorst to give the names of men to Stay in the countrey: yt they may bee aproved of by the Comittee.

That whereas there was £65 : 03 formerly ordred to bee payd to Captain Ewins in full for money due to Captain Newland £5 is to bee abated thereof for moneyes advanced to him at his goeing to Sea for fresh provisions, wch. was not by him disburst:

Memor.—Monsr. Dulivier hath payd to Sr. John Robinson upon account of the beaver £1000 & to Mr. Timberlake for the *Imploy* £126[1] & assigned now upon him to pay to Whitpayne £300 more upon account of beefe & porke.

Mr. Bailey & Capa. Guillam to give an account of the just cost

[1] See pp. 33 and 37. In A.14/1, fos. 71d.-72, the account is headed "Mr. Lewis & Joseph Deluvier", but is indexed as "Deluvier Joseph & Willm." The following details extracted from the account show how the transaction was settled.

Dr.			Cr.		
1672			1672		
April 30	To 8,000 lb. beaver at 7*s.* 0*d.* per lb.	£2,800. 0. 0.	May 1	By cash received	£1,126
	To "a parcell of Otter and Moose Skins sold them"	10. 0. 0.	„ 17	By cash "recd. of them p. Richd. Whitpaine Butcher"	300
			„ 25	By cash received	500
			June 8	„ „ „	409. 6. 0.
			„ 22	„ „ „	267. 14. 0.
			„ 29	„ „ „	207
		£2,810. 0. 0.			£2,810. 0. 0.

On the last page of the Minutes Book—the wrong way up—the following is written, "pmo. June 1672 Ordred That Mr. Dulivier pay £884 to Mr. Wm. Heatley [the Company's accountant] in full for beaver Sould".

of all the provisions & the cargo yt an estimate may bee made of the State of the whole account & yt to bee done forthwith.

That Mr. Heatly & Mr. Gorst take care to Ship the goods upon munday morneing next.

That Mr. Kirke & Mr. Rastell consider of instructions to bee drawn for all persons to bee imployed.

Memor. the account of Mr. Grosselyer & Mr. Radison is Stated as followeth Viz.

due to them for beaver	£162 : 15
pd. them £90 & by Sr. J. Robinson £25	£115
Restes due	£47 : 15

wch. is now assigned them to receive of Monsr. Grosselyer.

Mem. the brandy onely is yet wanteing, which is promised to bee delivered by Mr. Dulivier & to bee received of him if it comes in time.[1]

[1] A.14/1, fos. 71d.-72, June 10, 1672, "Mr. Lewis & Joseph Deluvier" were paid £109. 6*s*. o*d*. for "Eight hundred thirty four Gallons of Brandy delivered for the Companyes use at £33 p. Tonn".

Tower 21st may 1672 presente May 21, 1672

Sr. John Robinson
Mr. Kirke

Ordred That a perfecte factorye bee forthwith made of all the goods to be Shipt this voyage both of the old & new cargo, with the cost or just vallue thereof, & alsoe an Inventory to bee made of all the provisions & Stores belongeing to the Ships & an account of the charge Setteing them to Sea.

That Mr. Gorst Speake to Mr. Goslin to provide two barrells of powder & 5 C. Shott more then the former quantity for cargo.

That Mr. Rastell & Mr. Heatley make up Mr. Baileys account to bee adjusted at the next Comittee.

That there bee payd to Thomas Luke £3 : 1 for 300 powder hornes, & to Tho. Teare £22 : 14 for 500 hatchets,[1] & to Ro. Haton for 150 kettles[2] 15 : 2 : 23 : at 15*d.* p. lb. £110 : 7 : – accordeing to theyr Severall Bills.

That Mr. Pelling the Apothecary bee Spoken to about the Chirurgeons chest; hee haveing overrated the thinges to bee provided at least one third pte.

That there bee payd to Mr. Romulus[3] the Chirurgeon to Stay

[1] A.14/1, fos. 129d.-130, May 21, 1672, Thomas Teere was paid £22. 14*s.*0*d.* for "Five hundred hatchetts . . . at 11*d.* a peece & several other things". The error in calculation occurs in the ledger.

[2] Ibid., May 21, 1672, Mr. Thomas Hatton was paid £110. 7*s.* 0*d.* for 150 brass kettles "wt. 15 C. 2 qr. 23 lb. at 15*d.* ye pound . . . & charges".

[3] A.14/1, fo. 101, surgeon of the *Nonsuch* in 1668. Ibid., fos. 79d.-80, his account under the heading "Peter Romulus ye French Chirurgion" was opened on February 8, 1668. In the course of her researches on Groseilliers and Radisson Dr. Grace Lee Nute has been able to identify this man as Pierre Romieux, dit Romulus, a native of Three Rivers.

in the Countrey tenn poundes to bee deducted out of the first wages due to him:

Mr. Palmer offereing himselfe now to Serve the Company & to Stay in the Countrey is accordeingly to his request entertayned to go & to bee Seconde to Mr. Bailey in the countrey, at Such wages as Shall thereafter bee agreed upon.

Shipt by Sr. John Robinson one Thomas Wilkinson Gunnsmith who reportes that hee cann stocke & locke Gunns & make all manner of edge tooles & other household worke and doeth promise to doe the same & serve the Company at forty shillings p. month.

November 28, 1672

A gennerall Courte at Whitehall the 28th of November 1672 presente

the Duke of Albermarle [1]	Sr. Georg Cartrett
Earle of Craven	John Kirke Esqr.
Sr. John Robinson	Mr. Hawkins [2]

Ordred for the yeare ensueing his Highnesse Prince Rupert to bee governour, & Sr. John Robinson deputy governour, Sr. Robert Viner, Sr. John Griffith, Sr. James Hayes John Kirke Esqr. Francis Millington Esqr. Mr. Richard Hawkins & Mr. John Portman or any three of them to bee a Comittee whereof the governour or deputy governour to bee alwayes one for mannageing affayres for the Company of Adventurers tradeing to Hudson's bay for this yeare followeing to whom or any three of them the same is accordeingly referred.

[1] Christopher Monk, second Duke of Albemarle. See Appendix G, p. 239.
[2] Richard Hawkins. See pp. 57, 105, and Appendix C, pp. 166-7.

N.S. February 17, 1673

At a Comittee held at ye Tower of London ye 17th of February 1672/3 *Present*

Sr. John Robinson
Sr. John Griffith — John Kirke Esq.
Sr. James Hayes — Mr. Hawkins

Ordered that every member of this Company shall advance and pay into ye genll. Stocke the Summe of 50 lb. for every 300 lb. Subscripcon, and after ye same rate for every greater and Lesser Summe, for and towards ye paymt. of ye debts of ye Sd. Company, To be repayd out of ye first money that shall Come In by reason of ye Trade of ye sd. Company Or to be added to the sayd Stocke at ye Election of Such psons. as shall advance ye same, To be declared upon ye advance of ye sayd money. The sayd money to be payd into ye hands of Sr. John Robinson Deputy govrr. for ye purpose aforesd.

Ordered that Mr. Lindsey[1] of Lumbard Street London goldsmith be recd. into this Company as a member thereof he having this day payd to Sr. John Robinson 300 lb. for his Adventure in ye Joint Stocke.

Ordered that Such other persons as desyre to be recd. into ye sayd Company shall by the allowances of Sr. John Robinson be Recd. Theyre Subscripcons of not exceeding in ye whole the Summe of 1500 : lb. nor any Single psons. Subscripcon being lesse then three hundred pounds.

Ordered that Mr. Lindseys 300 lb. and such other money as shall be payd In in pursuance of the Orders now agreed & Established shall Remayne in the hands of Sr. John Robinson,

[1] See pp. 67 and 103. A.14/1, fos. 62d.-63, February 17, 1673, John Lindsay acquired £300 stock. He was treasurer in 1674-76. A.43/1, fo. 12, June 14, 1678, he assigned his holding of £300 to Henry Cornish of London.

untill the Summe of 800 lb. bee compleated and that then the Sayd Sr. John doth Summon a Comittee of the Company to direct and appoint the disposall thereof.

Ordered that Sr. John Robinson doe pay unto Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer wyfe of Mr. John Palmer who is now Employed by the Company at Hudsons Bay and is designed to remayne for some time in ye Countrey, the Summe of Twenty pounds in pt. of his Sallary.

July 16, 1673

At a gennerall Courte of the Adventurers tradeing to Hudson's bay at My Lord Chancellors house[1] *this 16th July 1673 presente*

My Lord Chancellour	Mr. Aldn. John Forth
Earle of Craven	Mr. Young
Sr. John Robinson	Mr. John Portman
Sr. Paul Neale	Mr. Richard Hawkins

Ordred That all assignmts. that Shall bee made in this Stocke by any adventurer to any other person either among themselves or otherwise the Same Shall bee Signed by Such Adventurer who Shall Soe assigne the same under his handes in a booke[2] that Shall be provided for that purpose and Such assignement shalbee a good title in Law against any other assignement whatsoever that shall not bee so entred: & there is now produced an assignment made by Mr. Aldn. John Forth to the Right Honable. the Earle of Shafsbury Lord high Chancellor of England of the Summe of three hundred poundes Stocke belongeing to the Said John Forth Esqr. in this Stocke; with all proffitts wch. shall arise of the same therefore it is ordred that the Sayd Summe of three hundred poundes Stocke Shall bee assigned over from the creditt of the Sayd John Forth Esqr. to the creditt & Stocke of the Right honable. my Lord high Chancellour of England, in the publick bookes belongeing to this Company; memor. Mr. Aldn. Forth's assignmt is delivered to mee T.R.[3]

[1] Lord Ashley, created Baron Cooper of Pawlett and Earl of Shaftesbury on April 23, 1672, was appointed Lord Chancellor of England on November 17, 1672. For several years he lived at Exeter House, which occupied the sites of the present Burleigh and Exeter Streets. The house fronted the north side of the Strand and was disposed of for demolition in July, 1676.

[2] This "Booke of Assignemts." is the first in the A.43 series and covers the period July 16, 1673, to September 3, 1690. Except for the years 1779-96 inclusive, this particular series remains unbroken until 1863.

[3] Thomas Rastell.

That it bee referred to the Comittee to take care for procureing money by way of loane on the best tearmes they can for payeing the debts, & to cause £2000 to bee insured for Security thereof.

October 9, 1673

Att A Committee held at the Tower ye 9th October 1673 Present

Sr. John Robinson — Francis Millington Esqr.
Sr. John Griffith — Richd. Hawkins

Upon advise that ye Dogger Capt. Morris[1] is arrived at Plymouth and ye *Prince Rupert* Capt. Gillam is arrived at Portsmouth, It is ordered that neither of the said Comandrs. doe stirr from ye Said ports without Convoye[2] or further order from the Comittee, and they were wrott unto accordingly.

Ordered That Mrs. Baylie have Soe much money as will make up ye money, Shee has already had Fifty pounds in parte of her husbands Salary.

14 October (73)

Recd. then of the honble. Sr. John Robinson Knt. & Barrt. Lieuft. of his Mats. Tower of Lond. the Sume of two and twenty pounds eight shillings upon the Accompt of my husband Mr. Charles Bayly I say recd.

£ s. d.
22 – 8 – 0

by me de Bailly

14 Oct. (73)

Recd. then of the honble. Sr. Jno. Robinson Knt. & Barrt. Lieuft. of the Tower ye Sume of tenn pounds for the use of my Master William heatly I say recd.

£ s. d.
10 – 0 – 0

p. me James Peers

[1] Captain Robert Morris. See Appendix D, pp. 190-1, for his ledger account, and Introduction, p. lv, for a description of a dogger.

[2] The third Dutch War (1672-74) was in progress. It was brought to an end by the Treaty of Westminster, February 14, 1674.

At a Comittee held at the Tower the 23th of October 1673 *Present* October 23, 1673

Sr. John Robinson Dept. Govr.
Sr. John Griffith John Kirke Esqr.
Sr. Robert Viner Mr. Richd. Hawkins

It is ordered that ye *Rupert* arriveing at Portsmouth that Capt. Gillam doe not stirr from thence wth. the Shipp without Convoye[1] or further order from the Comittee but that Mr. Raddison take ye first opportunity of comeing up to London and that Capt. Gillam supply him with foure or five pounds for his charges.

[1] The Committee eventually decided to unload the ships at their ports of arrival (see p. 50). The war with the United Netherlands, entailed by the Treaty of Dover, was still making the English Channel unsafe, since the Dutch had vindicated their sea power in the naval battles of Sole Bay and the Texel. England made a separate peace with the Netherlands at the Treaty of Westminster in 1674.

October 30, 1673

At a Comittee held at Esqr. Kirkes house[1] *the 30th of October* 1673. *Present*

Sr. John Robinson Dept. Governr.
Sr. John Griffith
Sr. Robert Viner
Sr. James Hayes
John Kirke Esqr.
William Prittiman[2] Esqr.

It being informed by Sr. John Robinson that his Highnesse Prince Rupert the Lord Chancellor Earle of Craven Sr. Geo. Carterett Sr. Edward Hungerford Sr. Paule Neale Aldn. John Foorthe Aldn. Dannett Foorthe[3] & Mr. William Prittiman have advise that ye Ship *Prince Rupert* now at Portsmouth & the *Messenger* Dogger now at Plymouth both wch. Ships are lately come from Hudsons Bay doe unloade in ye ports where now they are.

It is therefore now ordered accordingly, And that Mr. Millington bee desired to give direction to some person or persons in the Said ports to take care to see the said Ships unloaden that nothing bee done to the prejudice of the Company And that the said Mr. Millington bee alsoe desired to appoynte some trusty person to enter ye Goods at ye Custome house and to pay the Customes of the same wch. shall bee repaid here by Sr. John Robinson Treasurer and that ye Pson. soe imploy'd by Mr. Millington at Portsmouth doe take care to Send up the Goods from thence by land Carriage and to agree for ye Carriage which shall bee paid here consigneing the Goods to Sr. John Robinson and Sr. Robert Viner, And further Mr. Millington is desired to order ye person whom hee shall imploye to see the said Goods landed and entred, that the said

[1] In his will, dated June 12, 1685, Kirke described himself as of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, Middlesex.

[2] William Pretyman. See Appendix G, p. 243.

[3] Dannett Foorthe. See Appendix G, p. 225.

person makes search throughout ye Ship for private Trade that may bee hid under ye fathom wood or Ballast or anywhere else in the Shipp.

Delivered ye Invoyce of Capt. Gillams Ship to Mr. Millington.

November 10, 1673

a Comittee at Mr. Walkers[1] *the* 10*th November* 1673 *presente*

Sr. John Robinson
Sr. John Griffith — John Kirke Esqr.
Sr. James Hayes — Mr. Richd. Hawkins

Ordred That Mr. Palmer bee ordred upon Landeing the goods out of the *Messenger* Dogger, to take an Inventory of the provisions & Stores from Captain Morris & also an account of what is due for wages to the Seamen & imediately thereupon repayre hither by post wh. all expedition.

That a letter be written to Captain Morris that hee Sende an account of what wages is due, & also an Inventory of what provisions & Stores are remayneing; the Seamen to be discharged of further pay upon the landeing of the goods, & to bee paid of here & £40 to bee ordred him for Suplyeing the charges home of Such Seamen as Shall wante it & to bee accountable for the Same: if upon receipt hereof a convoy presentes for London, then Sayle directly home & not discharge the men there els the men to bee discharged there as aforesaid & take the oportunity of the next first Convoy home & hyre men therefor the Voyage:

The same order to Capta. Guillam.

This day Sevennight 10 a clock in the morneing to bee a gennerall Courte at the Robes in Whitehall for election of a governour & Comittee.

[1] Presumably "Mr. Walkers in the Strande" (cf. p. 60 and Introduction, pp. xlii-iii), the house of William Walker, goldsmith, of London. A.14/1, fos. 57d.-58, May 5, 1670, he purchased £100 stock. By July 22, 1674, he held £200.

Sr. John Robinson is desired to pay to Mr. Radison tenn poundes upon acct.

That Mr. Radison bring in an account of wt. goods may bee needfull to be provided for the next yeare.

November 17, 1673

A Gennerall Courte of the Adventurers to Hudson's bay at the Prince's Lodgeing's in Whitehall the 17 November 1673 presente

his Highnesse Prince Rupert

Earle of Shaftsbury	John Kirke Esqr.
Earle of Craven	John Forth Esqr.
Sr. George Cartrett	Dannet Forth Esqr.
Sr. John Robinson	Mr. Young
Sr. Paul Neale	Mr. Hawkins
Sr. James Hayes	Mr. Walker

Ordred, That the names of all the Adventurers in this Company & theyr Severall Stockes respectively bee putt in printe,[1] & a copie thereof Sent to each member, against the next gennerall Courte, which is ordred to bee upon this day Sevennight at tenn of the clocke in the morneing at the Prince's Lodgeings in Whitehall, & that every hundred poundes Stocke Shall have one Vote[2] in the choice of governour deputy governour & Comittee from yeare to yeare yearely, which votes they may if they please Sende in to the gennerall Courte, that is to say such members as cannot then bee presente which Shall bee deemed & accounted as good & valid as if they were presente[3] and it is further ordred that none Shall bee chosen of the Comittee who hath not at the

[1] See Introduction, p. xxxiii and n. 4.

[2] See Introduction, p. xxxvi, and Appendix A, p. 145.

[3] A.1/2, fos. 1-2d., On November 28, 1679, at a General Court, the earliest surviving set of bye-laws was recorded under the title "Rules and Orders for the better Regulateing and Governing of the Company". Part of No. 1 read: "But any Member of the Company who canot be present at the Generall Court shall if he please send his Suffrages to the Court which shall be received and allowed of as if he himselfe were present."

least two hundred poundes Stocke;[1] & that three of the Comittee Shall be interchangeably varyed every yeare :

[1] Ibid., fo. 1d., No. 4, "Every Adventurer shall vote at all Generall Courts according to the Adventure he hath in the Generall stock of the Company that is to say for every £100 he shall have one Vote but no person shall be Capable of being chosen of the Comittee who hath not £200 Adventure in the Generall Stock."

November 20, 1673

A Comittee of Adventurers to Hudson's bay at the Fleece[1] *in Cornehill the 20th of November* 1673 *presente*

Sr. John Robinson
Sr. Edward Hungerford
Sr. John Griffith
Sr. James Hayes
John Kirke Esqr.
Mr. Hawkins

Ordred That upon readeing Severall letters from Plimouth relateing to the beaver Landed there out of the *Messinger* Dogger, Mr. Rastell bee desired to attende Mr. Millington who is requested to give Such answer thereunto as in his discretion he Shall thinke fitt; & that if the beaver Landed there bee not reshipt, it bee ordred to remayne there untill further order bee taken therein :

That upon produceing an account of moneyes due for Seamen's wages, belongeing to the two Shippes now arived, & to Severall tradesmen for goodes Suplyed the former voyage, & an estimate made of what moneyes are necessary to bee raysed amounteing to about three thousand five hundred poundes, it bee proposed to the next gennerall Courte to finde Such expediente as may be conveniente in order thereunto: & alsoe to apointe a fitt treasurer for that Service of the Company:

[1] G. C. Wilkinson (ed.), *Trade Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales and Ireland, by Corporations, Merchants, Tradesmen, etc. A New and Revised Edition of William Boyne's Work* (London, 1889), I, 573, "Will Hinton at ye Golden fleece on Corne hill 1666."

At a gennerall Courte of the Adventurers to Hudsons bay Munday the 24th day of this November 1673 *at the Prince's Lodgeing's in Whitehall*

November 24, 1673

Presente the greatest parte of all the Adventurers.

Ordred By the major parte of the votes then produced after the proportion of one vote for each hundred poundes adventure, accordeing to an order of this Courte dated the 17th day of this instant november, That for mannageing the affayres of this Company for the yeare ensueing the followeing persons are now chosen vizt.

his Highnesse Prince Rupert Governour
The Right Honable. Earle of Shaftsbury Deputy governour

Sr. George Carterett	Francis Millington Esqr.	the Comittee
Sr. John Robinson	Dannet Forth Esqr.	
Sr. James Hayes	Mr. Richard Hawkins	
John Kirke Esqr.		

To whom the Same is accordeingly referred; & that every thursday at three of the clocke afternoone is apointed for the Comittee to meete in pursuance thereof, at Mr. Hawkins his house in Birchin Lane[1] London each member of the Company to have notice thereof, & that Mr. Hawkins bee made Treasurer for the Company for this yeare ensueing.

[1] Wheatley, *London Past and Present*, I, 186, Birchin Lane "was a great mart for ready-made clothes as early as the end of the 16th century".

November 27, 1673

At a Comittee at Mr. Hawkins his the 27th november 1673 *presente*

Earle of Shaftsbury

Sr. James Hayes	Dannett Forth Esqr.
John Kirke Esqr.	Mr. Hawkins
Francis Millington Esqr.	Mr. Young

Ordred

That a liste of the names of all the adventurers bee presented to the next gennerall Courte in order to the confirmeing of them at which time the Earle of Shaftsbury will bee pleased to assigne over to his Sonne my Lord Ashley[1] two votes which is two hundred poundes Stocke parte of his adventure in this Stocke.

That Mr. Rastell Speake to Mr. Crispe for to bee husbande for the Company if hee accepte thereof; or else to Some other person for the same purpose & give reporte thereof to the next Comittee :

That Mr. Kirke & Mr. Hawkins with the assistance of Mr. Palmer See to take the particular weight of the beaver Landed & housed & give reporte thereof to the next Comittee.

That Mr. Kirke & Mr. Hawkins examine the instructions given to the Severall Comanders & others, & how they have bin observed, & with the helpe of Mr. Palmer State the account of the Seamen's wages in order to their being paid.

That Mr. Raddison attende Mr. Millington forthwith with a patterne of biscay hatchetts to bee provided for this Company, Such as are usually Sent from thence for France to Serve the indians in & about Canada, & that Mr. Millington

[1] Anthony Ashley Cooper who succeeded his father in 1683 as the second Earl of Shaftesbury. See p. 67.

bee desired to give order for two thousand hatchetts to bee brought from Biscay by the first oportunity, & that Mr. Kirke bee desired to treate for provideing Such french goodes as may be necessary, & give reporte thereof to the Committee.

That Captain Morris putt the powder belongeing to the *Messinger* ashoare forthwith into Mr. Goslin's [1] handes & take his receipt for the Same to the use of this Company.

That an account bee prepared by Mr. Rastell & Mr. Heatley of the whole Stocke by way of creditt, & by way of debt how it hath bin disposed of, in as cleare a way as can bee for giveing Satisfaction to the Comittee,[2] which Shall bee audited by Mr. Aldn. Forth & Mr. Hawkins, who are to reporte the Same to the Comittee.

[1] A. 14/1, fos. 111d.-112, John Gosslin's account shows that he first supplied the Company with gunpowder in May, 1669.

[2] The only accounts surviving from this period are those in the Grand Ledger (A. 14/1). There is no trace of this statement of the financial position as at November 27, 1673.

December 4, 1673

Thursday the 4th december 1673 at Mr. Hawkins house presente

the Earle of Shaftsbury	Dannett Forth Esqr.
Sr. James Hayes	Mr. Hawkins
John Kirke Esqr.	Mr. Prettiman

It is now Ordred that there Shall bee a husband apointed for mannageing the affayres of the Company & that Mr. Crispe, Captain Sheers, Captain Proud,[1] & Mr. Holmes who hath bin formerly Servant to Sr. John Fredrick bee treated with, & Such one of them as Mr. Aldn. Forth & Mr. Hawkins Shall aprove of bee imployed for that purpose; who Shall thereupon forthwith take care for Landeing & houseing the Stores belongeing to the *Messinger* Dogger, & keepe an account thereof:

Mr. Kirke & Mr. Hawkins reporte accordeing to an order of this Comittee of the 27th of november Last that they haveing taken the weight of the beaver brought home in the *Prince Rupert*, the Same produced of coate beaver lb. 5408: & of Skins lb. 1529: in the whole lb. 6937: which is lb. 367 more then the weight in the countrey which is accordeingly aproved:

That Sr. John Griffith & Aldn. Dannett Forth bee added to Mr. Kirke & Mr. Hawkins for examineing the instructions given to the Comanders & others this Last voyage outwardes, & how they have bin observed, & for Stateing the account of the seamens wages in order to their beeing paid, & to make reporte thereof to the Comittee, & that Munday next at three a clocke afternoon bee apointed for them to meete at Mr. Walkers in the Strande for that purpose, where Mr.

[1] Presumably the Captain John Proud who is frequently referred to in the *Calendars of State Papers, Domestic, Charles II*, circa 1665, as surveying ships for the Navy Commissioners.

Palmer is to attende them, & my Lord Shaftsbury declareth that hee will bee pleased to bee there presente alsoe :

That Mr. Rastell make enquiry among the mchants. if hee can finde any Biscay hatchets to bee bought to the ende that by the Samples of them Such hatchets may bee provided here as may bee most agreable to the minde of the Indians: & that Mr. Millington gett patternes forthwith from Biscay of three Severall Seizes, Vizt. of lb. $1\frac{1}{4}$: lb. $1\frac{1}{2}$: & of lb. 2 a piece :

That Mr. Hawkins doe accept & pay one bill of exchange of £77 : 1 : 7 : drawn from Portsmouth for charges of beaver there, & one other bill of £25 drawn from Plimouth by Mr. Palmer, & charge the same to the debt of this Company, & that he alsoe pay £20 to Mr. Radison :

That this day Sevennight this Comittee will consider of giveing Order for disposeing of the beaver at Plimouth.

December 8, 1673

At a Comittee at Mr. Walkers munday the 8th of december 1673, *presente*

the Earle of Shaftsbury

Sr. George Cartrett	John Kirke Esqr.
Sr. John Robinson	Aldn. Dannett Forth
Sr. John Griffith	Mr. Hawkins
Sr. James Hayes	Mr. Prettiman

Ordred That Aldn. Forth Mr. Millington Mr. Kirke Mr. Hawkins & Mr. Prettiman or any three of them take all accountes from Mr. Palmer & audit & state the same accordeing to all the articles relateing thereunto, & make reporte thereof to the Committee.

That Mr. Holmes bee imployed as Husband for the Company, & take care of the Stores & other thinges belongeing to both the Shippes now come home, & give account thereof to the Comittee.

That Mr. Rastell & Mr. Heatley State an account of all the provisions putt aboard the three Shippes at theyr Last goeing to Sea deducteing therefrom Such quantityes of provisions as have bin left in the Countrey whereby an estimate may bee made thereof, & Sr. John Robinson is desired to moove Captain Proud to consider thereof & to give his judgment therein.

At a Comittee at Mr. Hawkin's the 11th of december 1673 presente

December 11, 1673

Earle of Shaftsbury

Earle of Craven	Mr. Millington
Sr. James Hayes	Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Kirke	Aldn. Dannet Forth

Ordred, That Mr. Jeffs bee proposed to the Comittee for the Companyes Service Soe farre as hee Shall bee found capaple;

The Said Mr. Jeffs is now apointed to Looke after the Ship *Prince Rupert* & repaire forthwith aboard the Said ship & that hee attende the Comittee upon this day Seven night.

That for the future two of the Comittee Shall bee apointed to examine & State all accountes of what money is or Shall bee oweing by the Company to tradesmen or others, & all Such bills Shall bee Signed under theyr handes.

That it bee proposed to the next gennerall Courte for Sendeing a Ship to Buss Island,[1] & getteing a Pattent for the same, if it Shall then bee thought fitt.

[1] This island, supposed to be somewhere in latitude 57° north, was alleged to have been discovered by the *Emmanuel*, a buss (i.e. a small strongly built, two-masted Dutch fishing-boat, generally of from fifty to sixty tons burden) of Bridgewater, one of the vessels belonging to Sir Martin Frobisher's third expedition (1578). Although it maintained its position on marine charts for nearly three centuries, the island's existence was doubted by the middle of the eighteenth century, when it seems generally to have been concluded that it had become submerged, so that it began to be called and marked on charts as "the Sunken Land of Buss". Amongst the manuscript collection of the Toronto Public Libraries there is an item entitled "Inquiry as to existence of Busse Island" in which the unknown author, writing shortly after 1769, attempts to prove the existence of the island and concludes that the Hudson's Bay Company kept its location secret so as to retain the trade monopoly. For an almost

That Captain Guillam give his advise in writeing to the next Comittee, what course hee judgeth may bee best to bee taken for the future for Sendeing a Ship into the bay to returne the Same yeare, & what place may bee best for a ship to touch at to deliver her outward cargo, & provisions for the factorye & to receive Such beaver & other goods as may bee ready to bee putt aboard & brought home.

That Mr. Hawkins accept & pay a bill of exchange of £27 : 5 : 10 : drawn from Portsmouth for charges of the beaver there, & charge it to the Companies account, & to Sr. James Hayes £4 : 1– for charges obtayneing a gold chayne & meddall for Mr. Raddison.

exhaustive study on the subject see C. C. A. Gosch (ed.), *Danish Arctic Expeditions, 1605 to 1620* (London, The Hakluyt Society, 1897), I, 164-202, Appendix B, "On 'Buss Island'," by Miller Christy. A revised version of this study has been published in pamphlet form under the title: *On "Busse Island", one of the Lost Islands of the Atlantic* (London, Printed for the Author, 1897), pp. 1-42. See also *The Beaver*, December, 1942, pp. 43-7, A. M. Johnson, "The Mythical Land of Buss".

Thursday the 18th decemb. 1673 at Mr. Hawkin's presente

December 18, 1673

Earle of Shaftsbury

Earle of Craven	Mr. Hawkins
Sr. James Hayes	Mr. Prettiman
Mr. Kirke	Aldn. Forth

Ordred, That there bee a gennerall Courte on munday morneing next at 10 of the clocke at the Princes Lodgeings in Whitehall, his Highnes to have notice of it, that a roome may bee ready for the purpose :

That Captain Morris give his advise in writeing what course he judgeth may bee best to bee taken for the future for Sendeing a ship into the bay, to returne the same yeare, & what place may bee best for a Ship to touch at to deliver hir outward cargo & provisions for the factorye, & to receive Such beaver & other goods as Shall bee ready to bee putt aboard & brought home : as it was ordred at the Last Comittee that Captain Guillam Should doe & that [each] of them give account thereof Severally in writeing to the next gennerall Courte on Munday next, & then alsoe bringe in an estimate of what provisions may bee needfull for 20 men for 16 mo. pease excepted, & what tunnadge the Same may take up.

That Sr. James Hayes, Mr. Kirke, Mr. Aldn. Dannet Forth & Mr. Hawkins or any two of them doe attende my Lord

Shaftsbury to prepare Such an oath[1] as they Shall finde agreable to the Charter, for to bee administred to every member of the Company against the next gennerall Courte.

A Comittee to bee on munday next in the afternoon at Mr. Hawkin's, & that George Hunter,[2] Benjamin Cooke, Francis Tubby,[2] & John Cole[2] have notice to attende; Mr. Holmes alsoe to gett a hoyman to attende for whom Hunter brought home two Letters.

[1] See Appendix A, p. 136. A.1/2, fo. 1d., November 28, 1679, "Rules and Orders", "Every Member of the Company before hee shall be Free of the Company or have libertie to be present at the Meetings of the Comittee shall take an Oath to the Company according to the form agreed on and herein expressed. I A.B. doe sweare to be good and true to our Soveraigne Lord & Lady the King & Queenes Matie. yt. now are his heires and successors, and that I will be faithfull to the Governour and Company of Adventurers of England trading to Hudsons Bay; in the Mannagement of their Trade, the secretts of the said Company which shall be given me in charge to conceale, I will not disclose; and dureing the present joynt stock of the said Company, I will not trade to any of the Limitts of the Company's Charter, without leave of the said Company first had and obtained So help me God." See pp. 67, 75 and 76.

[2] A.14/1, fo. 154d., seamen.

At a gennerall Courte at Whitehall at Prince Rupert's Lodgeinges Munday Morneing the 22th of December 1673 presente

December 22, 1673

his Highnes Prince Rupert	Sr. James Hayes
Earle of Shaftsbury	Mr. Kirke
Earle of Craven	Mr. Prettiman
Mr. Vice Chamberlain [1]	Mr. Hawkins
Sr. Paul Neale	Mr. Young

Ordred, That my Lord Ashley bee admitted an Adventurer in & member of this Company, & hee have creditt given him in the Companye's bookes for £200 : Stocke assigned over to him from the Earle of Shaftsburyes Stocke.

That his Royall Highnesse, his Highnesse Prince Rupert, the Earle of Arlington & Mr. Vice Chamberlain bee desired to Moove his Majtie. for a pattente [2] for Buss Islande.

That the Comittee prepare an oath to bee administred to all the members of the Company & others relateing to theyr Service,[3] accordeing as the Charter Shall directe.

That it bee referred to the Comittee to examine the bookes & the Charter by what authority Mr. Linsey [4] was admitted into the Company, whereupon the Company will determine

[1] Sir George Carteret, who was appointed Vice-Chamberlain of the Household in 1660.

[2] See Appendix B, pp. 151-3, for the Buss Island Charter, and Appendix C, p. 171, for the cost of obtaining this patent. See also p. 215.

[3] The earliest surviving form of oath for the Company's servants, as revised by Sir Christopher Wren about 1680, is dated May 21, 1691, and is in A.6/2, p. 49. See pp. 75, 76.

[4] See pp. 44 and 103.

the Same, & that Mr. Cooke,[1] Mr. William Dashwood,[2] the Lady Drax,[3] Mr. Charles Bailey, Alderman John Forth, Alderman Dannett Forth, Mr. James forster, Mr. Marke Hildesley,[4] Mr. Richard Hawkins Mr. Nehemiah Walker; & Mr. Wm. Young, who payd theyr Severall Stockes unto the Companyes treasurer Long since, bee admitted as members of this Company for their Severall Stockes respectively.

[1] A.14/1, fos. 58d.-59, June 1, 1670, Stephen Cooke acquired £50 stock. A.43/1, fo. 59d., September 5, 1687, "Whereas Stephen Cooke late of London Furrier deceased at the time of his decease had of right belonging to him the Sume of Fifty pounds Stock in the Generall Stock belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, And by his Last Will and Testamt. did give and bequeath, the one halfe part of all his estate unto Benjamin Cooke Marriner, Now Wee Francis Roberts of Upper Shadwell in the County of Middx. Watterman and Ann my wife, late the wife and Administratrix of the Goods and Chattles rights and creditts of her said late husband Benjamin Cooke deceased, Doe and each of us doth hereby assigne unto Nicholas Hayward of London Notary publick, Twenty and Five pounds Stock. . . ."

[2] A.14/1, fos. 59d.-60, June 18, 1670, he acquired £150 stock and transferred it to Sir James Hayes in 1674.

[3] Lady Margaret Drax, See Appendix G, pp. 224-5.

[4] A. 14/1, fos. 61d.-62, and A.43/1, fo. 35 et seq., Mark Hildsly of Lincoln's Inn acquired £300 stock on November 28, 1670. He held varying amounts until January 14, 1687, when he disposed of his last £50 worth. He was the son and heir of Mark Hildsly of London, and was admitted to Lincoln's Inn on December 30, 1648.

a Comittee at Mr. Hawkins'es munday the 22th of december 1673 *at three a clocke after noone, presente*

December 22, 1673

the Earle of Shaftsbury

Lord Ashly	Mr. Kirke
Sr. James Hayes	Aldan. Dannett Forth
Mr. Millington	Mr. Hawkins

Ordred, That Mr. Shepheard [1] forthwith give an estimate to the Comittee or one of them, of what Ship & of what burthen, & what number of men & the charges & wages which may grow due for the Same, & what other thinges may bee necessary for a Voyadge & for discovery & fisheing at Buss Islande, at the cheapest rate it can bee computed :

That Mr. Hawkins pay to Mr. Shepheard £5 upon account & place it to the Companyes debt.

[1] Thomas Shepard, formerly employed by the Company, and just returned from a voyage in which he claimed to have sighted the island. See Appendixes D and G, pp. 190-3 and 251-2. There is no copy of his estimate.

N.S. January 1, 1674

A Comittee the pmo. January 1673 *presente*

Earle of Shaftsbury
Lord Ashley
Sr. James Hayes
Mr. Kirke
Mr. Prettiman
Mr. Hawkins

Mr. Cornish & Mr. Langworth propose to give 8/- p. lb. for all the Companyes beaver, conditionally that the parcell at Plimouth bee of equall goodnesse with this parcell here, with a reasonable allowance for what Shall bee found damaged by Salt Water, but this proposall is not accepted :

My Lord Shaftsbury produceth a letter from Mr. Phillip Lannyon [1] of Plimouth concerneing information about private trade from Mr. Delamor Arundell & Mr. Ephraim Ellis there, which is referred to further consideration :

Sr. James Hayes reportes from Ireland beere to bee had there at 40/- p. tunn & beefe at 1½ *d.* p. lb. or under.

Ordred That Sr. John Robinson Mr. Kirke, Aldn. Forth & Mr. Hawkins or any two of them doe examine the accountes of all tradesmen's billes oweing to them from the company & Mr. Holmes to bee assisteing therein, which is to bee reported to the next Comittee.

That Captain Morris & Captain Guillam attende the Comittee this day Sevennight with theyr resolutions as to theyr discovery of private trade.

[1] Philip Lanyon was one of the Prize Commissioners at Plymouth in 1666 (*Cal. S.P., Dom., Charles II, 1665-66*, p. 338).

A Comittee the 15th January 1673 presente N.S. January 15, 1674

Earle of Shaftsbury
Sr. James Hayes
Mr. Kirke
Mr. Hawkins

Ordred That a bill bee prepared & exhibited in Chancery[1] in the name of this Company against Captain Guillam Captain Morris & the rest of the Seamen & others imployed in this Last voyage for discoverye of private trade.

[1] There is no record in the Company's archives that this decision to prosecute private traders in Chancery was proceeded with. Under war conditions it has not been possible to consult the Chancery Files in the Public Record Office, but presumably the costs of the suit would appear in the ledger if the case had been prosecuted. The decision marks the clearest attitude of the Committee (probably under Shaftesbury's influence) on this important subject.

N.S.
January 22,
1674

22th January 1673

Earle Shaftsbury
&
Sr. James Hayes, Mr. Millington, Mr. Kirke, Mr. Hawkins } presente
Aldn. Dannett Forth

Ordred That all those who are in the Companyes Service abroad in the Countrey have twelve monthes pay payd them, or to theyr assignes, abateing out of it the two monthes advance money formerly paid them, & what hath bin Since paid, which Mr. Hawkins is hereby ordred to pay upon certifficate from Mr. Rastell under his hande of what is due to them, except Mrs. Tatnam whose money is to bee given to Mr. Holmes the Companyes husband, to bee payd to hir upon hir delivereing to him 34 beaver Skins in hir handes for the Companyes use, & hir letter from hir husband about private trade.[1]

That Mr. Hawkins pay £20 to Mr. Raddison to bee charged to his debt upon account.

[1] This letter cannot now be found: the Company's action in withholding pay until its conditions had been observed, and especially until a private letter had been handed over, seems open to question despite the presence of Shaftesbury in the chair. The question of the letter seems to have been dropped, cf. p. 75.

At a Comittee Saturday the 24th of January 1673 presente

N.S. January 24, 1674

Earle of Shaftsbury

Mr. Vice Chamberlain	Aldn. Forth
Sr. James Hayes	Mr. Millington
Mr. Kirke	Mr. Hawkins

Upon Notice of a Sale made to Mr. glover of all the beaver of the Companyes now last come home accordeing to a Contract now produced, the same is accordeingly confirmed.[1]

Ordred that Mr. Kirke Aldn. Forth & Mr. Hawkins bee desired to See the beaver weighed & delivered to Mr. Glover upon tuesday next.

Mr. Dickinson's[2] wages is ordred to bee Stated & payd.

The Comittee adjournes to thursday next at three a Clocke at Mr. Walkers in the Strande at which time Mr. Palmer Mr. White Wakefield,[2] Cole, & Vyall[2] are to give their attendance.

[1] A.14/1, fos. 69d.-70, January 31, 1674, "To Beaver sold him [Thomas Glover] out of the *Prince Rupert* Frigat at 7*s*. 6*d*. p. pound 7044 lb. net" £2641. 10*s*. 0*d*. Ibid., May 31, 1674, "To Beaver sold him out of the *Messenger* Dogger containing 7064 lb. net at 7*s*. 6*d*. p. pound", £2649. Ibid., October, 1674, "By Cash allowed for dammage upon ye *Messengers* Beaver", £149. 10*s*. 0*d*. See p. 105.

[2] A.14/1, fo. 154d., Henry Dickinson, Thomas Wakefield and Nathaniel Vyall or Viall, seamen.

N.S. January 29, 1674

At Mr. Walker's 29 *Janua.* 1673 *presente*

Earle of Shaftsbury

Sr. George Cartrett	Mr. Kirke
Sr. John Robinson	Mr. Hawkins
Sr. John Griffith	Mr. Prettiman

Ordred That Mr. Lydall[1] being proposed by Sr. John Griffith to goe Governour for Hudson's bay, who hath made many Voyages to & from Russia & Lived many yeares therein that Countrey, Mr. Rastell make enquiry of his fitnesse for the imployment. & make reporte thereof to the Comittee.

Mr. Thomas Copley of Yorkshire alsoe recomended by Sr. James Hayes for the Said imployment formerly apprentice with Mr. Aldn. Ward.

Mr. Manneing recomendes his Sonne who hath formerly Served the Company, to goe again this voyage in the Companies Service.

Mr. Draper[2] Late boatswaine of the *Wivenhoe* is proposed by Mr. Hawkins for the comande of one of the Shippes this next voyage.

[1] See pp. 97 and 114. A.14/1, fos. 138d.-139, Captain William Lydall was credited with £133. 6*s*. 8*d*. for "Sixteen months wages as Governor of Hudsons bay from June 7th 1674 to Octobr. 8th 1675 at 100 £ p. annum". State Papers Domestic, Charles II, 373/174, Public Record Office, Morgan Lodge to Sir Joseph Williamson, Principal Secretary of State, Deal, September 24, 1675, "This Day cam in the *Shasbury* pink From hudsons baye in the norwest, Capt. Shapard Commander, it seems thay carryed A new Governor [William Lydall] for that new culleny: but he finding that afaires thare, did not pleas him: he is retorned Home Againe & Left the old governor [Charles Bayly] thare."

[2] Thomas Draper, who, in spite of his appointment to the command of one of the Company's ships (see p. 81), did not go to Hudson Bay in 1674. Captains Gillam and Shepard had command of the *Prince Rupert* and *Shaftesbury* respectively, see Introduction, p. lxii, and pp. 113, 114.

Ordred that a copie of the Charter bee delivered to Mr. Rastell, accordeing to the direction whereof hee is to prepare an oath to bee administred to the members of the Company & to theyr Servantes,[1] & alsoe an affidavit to bee drawn up to bee Sworne to by Such as Shall bee deemed needfull.

Mrs. Tatnam is ordred to bee payd to hir 6 mo. wages upon hir delivereing to Mr. Holmes for the Companyes use 34 Skins, wch. Shee confesses to bee in hir handes.

Mr. Dickinson to bee payd his wages abateing £3 oweing by him to Hunter with the interest of it.

Wm. White to bee payd his wages at £1 : 15 p. month with the usuall abatements.

Mr. Bond & Mr. Moore[2] } in the Countrey to be paid 12 mo. wages wth. usuall deductions.

Solomon's Soles wife to have 6 mo. pay cleare paid to hir.

Laurence Keeble to bee paid 40/- for paynes used about the beaver.

Sr. John Robinson Mr. Kirke, Aldn. Forth, & Mr. Hawkins doe apointe munday morneing next[3] at 8 aclocke to meete at Mr. Hawkins his house to examin the account of the tradesmens bills, notice to bee given, & Mr. Rastell Mr. Heatley & Mr. Holmes to attende them.

[1] See pp. 66, n. 1, and 67, n. 3.
[2] A.14/1, fo. 154d., Thomas Moore, seaman.
[3] There is no record of this meeting, or of its postponement, if such occurred.

N.S.
February 5,
1674

At the Excise office the 5th February 1673
Present

Earle of Shaftsbury
Sr. James Hayes — Aldn. Dannett Foorthe
Aldn. John Foorthe — Mr. Richard Hawkins

Ordered that Mr. Draper attend the Comittee this day Seavenight in order to bee imployed as Comander of one of the Companies shipps to Hudsons bay.

That Mr. Raddison and Mr. Palmer take the oath now proposed[1] before one of the Masters in Chancery.

That Obediah Coates bee paid forty shillings in parte of payment for his takeing care of the Shipp *Prince Rupert.*

[1] The earliest recorded oath is that found in the "Rules and Orders" of 1679 (cf. p. 66, n. 1). The oath administered to Radisson and Palmer was probably the same, especially as far as concerned the phrase "I will not trade to any of the Limitts of the Company's Charter, without leave of the said Company first had and obtained".

At the Excise office ye 16th Febr. 1673
Presant

N.S.
February
16, 1674

Sr. James Hayes — Aldn. Dannett Foorthe
John Kirke Esq. — Mr. Richard Hawkins

Ordered that Nathall. Vyolls wages bee stated and paid deducting 10 lb. for 20 beaver skinns and the remainder to bee remitted being 15 skinns more according to his oath.

That Mathew Trims[1] wages bee paid and the 19 skins confest by his oath bee charged to Solomon Saules account and the rest remitted.

John Cole to bee paid his wages deducting 8 lb. for 16 skinns and the rest remitted except the 30 skinns confest in his Oath on Capt. Morris his account wch. is to bee placed to his accot. accordingly.

William Rascoe, Henry Kerby,[2] John Stewarde,[2] John Hawkins,[2] James Dowell,[2] & Cuthberd Winter,[2] bee all paid theire wages without any abatements and the bundle confest by Cuthberd Winter bee charged to James Tatnams account.

In case that William White doe not testifie against Charles Reeves that hee bee paid his wages without any abatement.

Upon the Examination of the Tradesmens accots, these persons following were ordered to bee paid
To Samll. Mann Grocer £67 : 14*s.* to Mr. Easte Oyleman £49 to Mr. Byles Mealman £90 to Mr. Wiltshire Ironmonger £59 to Mr. Bartlett Baker £62, to

[1] A.14/1, fo. 154d., seaman.
[2] Ibid., seamen.

Mrs. Kempthorne Tallowchandler £17 : 09*s.* to Mr. Raymond Brewer £79 to John Pelling apothecarry £17 to Mr. Neale Cheesmunger £40 to Mr. Gorum Cooper £77 to Mr. Goffe & ptner. Fishmungers £27 to Henry Manchester shooemaker £8 to Thomas Thompson Oaremaker £7 : 08*s.* to Mary Newman woodmunger £10 : 16*s.*[1] to James Sellers cumpassmaker[2] £07 : 14*s.* to Capt. Boult plumber £24 to Lazarus Weedon

[1] Ibid., fos. 95-152, passim, April-June, 1672, Samll. Mann, "By severall pclls. of Suger Fruit & Spice", £67. 14*s.* 0*d.*; John East, "By severall quantityes of Salt, Oyle & other things dd. on board ye *Prince Rupert, Messenger* and *Employ*", £49; Thomas Byles, "By a quantity of Flower, Peas and Oatmeale dd. Capt. Gillam", £90; Christopher Wiltshire, "By Ironmongers ware dd. on board ye *Prince Rupert, Messenger* and *Employ*", £59; Joseph Bartlett, "By a quantity of fine bisqt. at 12*s.* 6*d.* p. C. & Course at 10*s.* p. C. dd. on board the *Messenger* Dogger and *Employ* Barke & Harbor bread dd. on board the said Vessells & ye *Prince Rupert*", £62; Mrs. Rebecca Kempthorne, "By Candles dd. on board the *Prince Rupert Messenger & Employ*", £17. 9*s.* 0*d.*; John Raymond, "By Severall quantityes of Ship Beere at 40*s.* p. Tonn Strong beere at 12*s.* 9*d.* a barrell & Harbor beere at 6*s.* 6*d.* p. barrell with Malt & Hopps dd. Capt. Gillam, Morris, and Cole", £79; John Pelling, "By a quantity of medicines &ca. dd. for ye use of ye Factory", £17; Edward Neile, "By several pclls. of butter and Cheese dd. on board the *Prince Rupert, Messenger* and *Employ* the Butter at 25*s.* a firkin & ye Cheshire Cheese at 28*s.* a C.", £40; Francis Goram, "By Caske dd. & worke done on board the *Prince Rupert Messenger* and *Employ*", £77; Thomas Goffe and Partner, "By severall quantityes of Haberdine at £3. 5*s.* p. C. Red Herrings at 22*s.* p. barrell & poor Jack at 24*s.* p. C. . . . dd. on board the *Prince Rupert, Messenger* and *Employ*", £27, see p. 115, n. 1; Henry Manchester, "By Severall pump Leathers boxes & Scuppers dd. Capt. Gillam, Capt. Morris and Capt. Cole for ye use of the *Prince Rupert Messenger & Employ*", £8; Thomas Thompson, "By severall Oares dd. for ye use of the Boates belonging to the *Prince Rupert, Messenger* and *Employ*", £7. 8*s.* 0*d.*; and Mary Newman, "By 12000 of Billet wood dd. Capt. Gillam and Capt. Cole", £10. 16*s.* 0*d.*

[2] Ibid., fo. 100, May 31, 1672, the account for £7. 14*s.* 0*d.* for "Compasses glasses and other things dd. on board the *Prince Rupert, Messenger & Employ*" is in the name of John Sellers. John Seller, hydrographer to the King, had a shop in Exchange Alley, near the Royal Exchange, for the sale of maps, charts etc., and was also settled at the Hermitage in Wapping for many years. He compiled and published a folio volume of charts and sailing directions circa 1675 under the title of *The English Pilot.* His publications were also on sale at John Seller, junior's, shop at the sign of the Star in Cheapside.

for coales £05 : 03*s.* to Thomas Alford Joyner[1] £24 : 10*s.* and to William Joyce salemaker[2] £22 in all £694 „ 14 „ 00.

[1] A.14/1, fos. 104.-110, passim, May-June, 1672, Mr. Richard Boult, "By severall quantityes of Lead in sheet, weights & other things dd. on board the *Prince Rupert Messenger* and *Employ*", £24; Lazarus Weedon, "By Coles dd. on board the *Prince Rupert* and *Messenger*", £5. 3*s.* 0*d.*; and Thomas Alford, "By deales dd. & Joyners worke done on board the *Prince Rupert Messenger* and *Employ*", £24. 10*s.* 0*d.*

[2] Ibid., fos. 90d.-91, May 17, 1673, and February 23, 1674, Joyce was paid £30 and £22 respectively for "severall pcells. of Canvase & Sailes dd. on board the *Prince Rupert Messenger* and *Employ* Barke" in May, 1672.

N.S.
February
19, 1674

At Exeter house[1] *the* 19*th of february* 1673
presente

Earle of Shaftsbury — Aldn. Dannett Forth
Sr. James Hayes — Mr. Hawkins

It is ordred, that what was agreed upon on munday Last the 16th instant, entred next before this order is hereby confirmed.

That Sr. James Hayes bee added to the Comittee for Stateing the gennerall accountes, & that they proceede to Settle all tradesmens accountes, & Captain Guillam's & other Seamen's accountes, & give order for payment to them accordeingly.

That Sr. James Hayes Aldn. Dannett Forth, Mr. Kirke & Mr. Hawkins or any three of them doe prepare an account of what goods may bee needfull for the next voyadge, as well for the Shippes as factorye, With an estimate thereof, & reporte the Same to the next comittee.

That there bee tenn poundes payd to Capta. Shepheard which Mr. Hawkins is to pay upon the Companyes account to bee charged to his debtt.

That a gennerall Courte bee ordred upon tuesday next & that Mr. Rastell attende my Lord Shaftsbury in order thereunto.

[1] See p. 46, n. 1.

At a gennerall Courte tuesday the 24th february 1673 at Whitehall presente

N.S. February 24, 1674

his Highes. P. Rupert

Earle of Shaftsbury	Mark Hildesey Esqre.
Lord Ashley	Aldn. Dannett Forth Esqr.
Sr. Robert Viner	John Kirke Esqr.
Sr. Paul Neale	Mr. Hawkins

Ordred That upon my Lord Shaftsburyes reporte that Captain Draper & Captain Shepheard have bin thought fitt by the Comittee to bee imployed in Comande of the two Shippes to goe this next yeares expedition & that Charles Bayley the presente governour in Hudson's bay bee Sent for home the Same is by the Courte confirmed, & further ordred that it bee referred to the Comittee for the choise of a governour & other officers & men to goe the voyage or to Stay in the Countrey there in the Companyes Service, & to agree with them by the moneth or by the yeare as they Shall judge best for the Companyes advantage but with expresse order for Suppresseing all manner of private trade whatsoever.

N.S. February 24, 1674

At a Comittee at the Excise office tuesday 24th febra. 1673 *presente*

Earle of Shaftsbury — Mr. Kirke
Sr. James Hayes — Mr. Forth

Ordred That upon examination of major Beckford's[1] bill amounteing to £147 the particulars therein beeing found to bee in the Companyes Invoices examined by Mr. Kirke & Mr. Dannett Forth, Mr. Hawkins bee ordred to pay the Same.

Mr. Henry Williamsons bill of £20 to be payd accordeingly and alsoe Mr. Margretts the ropemakers bill of £143 : 10 : –
& Mr. Goslin the Shipchandlers bill of £129–
& Mr. Blundells bill for iron hoopes £29 : 10–
& Mr. Graves the Shipwrighte's bill £96–
& Mr. Winchurst's[1] bill for iron worke £141 : 10
and to Mr. Ewin admr. to Captain Newman [*sic*] £60 : 3 : –

Thomas Wakefield Seaman in the *Messinger* dogger to have his wages payd as is agreed in the booke of wages abateing £5 for tenn Skins acknowledged & the rest of his trade allowed him.

Nicholas Adams Seaman in the *Messinger* dogger to have his wages payd him alsoe, abateing £8 for the Skins traded for by him & the rest of his trade allowed him.

[1] A.14/1, fos. 93-126, passim, October, 1671-June, 1672, Major Thomas Beckford supplied cloth suits, kersey suits, gowns " & other Slopsellers ware "; Henry Williamson supplied slops; John Margetts, " By severall Cables hawsers and other Cordage dd. for ye use of the *Prince Rupert Messenger & Employ* ", £143. 10*s.* 0*d.*; John Gosslin, " By severall quantityes of Ammunition dd. on board the *Prince Rupert, Messenger* and *Employ* ", £129; Edward Blundall supplied iron hoops; John Graves, " By severall quantityes of Timber, planke, Deales & other things dd. & worke done on board the *Prince Rupert* &a.", £96; and Jeffry Winchurst, " By severall Anchors and other Ironworke dd. on board the *Prince Rupert, Messenger* and *Employ* ", £141. 10*s.* 0*d.*

At a Comittee at the Exise office the 26 *februa.* 1673 *presente*

N.S. February 26, 1674

Earle of Shaftsbury
Sr. James Hayes
Mr. Kirke
Mr. Aldn. Forth
Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Prettiman

Ordred, That there bee payd forthwith to Captain Guillam & Captain Morris fifty poundes apiece, & to Mr. Sandford mate of the *Prince Ruperte* thirty poundes, upon account which Mr. Hawkins is ordred to pay them & charge the same upon the Companyes account.

That if Powers[1] Shall bee arrested at the Suite of Tatnam concerneing beaver Skins brought home this Voyage, Mr. Hawkins is desired to bayle him & mannage the Suite on his behalfe upon the Companyes account.

[1] There is no record of Powers; apparently he was an employee of the Company who impounded the beaver which James Tatnam had traded on his own account. Tatnam had not only conducted private trade himself but had also (cf. p. 77) got another seaman, Cuthbert Winter, to bring home furs for him.

N.S.
February
28, 1674

Excise office 28th febra. 1673

Earle of Shaftsbury
Sr. James Hayes
Aldn. Dannett Forth
Aldn. John Forth
Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Prettiman

Ordred, & it is now agreed by & between the Comittee & Captain Draper & Captain Shepheard that they Shall have two hundred poundes a piece for the Voyage to goe & come or by the yeare & that in case they Shall make the voyage & returne the same yeare, & Shall bee putt by the Company upon any other imployment in the interim of theyr returne, & goeing on upon the next subsequente voyage, then to have one halfe of what is usually given to other masters or Comanders upon Such or the like voyages.

That twenty poundes of the wages belongeing to Francis Tubbe if Soe much bee found due to him, bee payd to Sarah Porter upon hir letter of atturney from him.

Upon the recomendation of Sr. John Robinson on behalfe of Wm. Boulton gunsmith in tower Street who was imployed by the Company the former voyage for Surveyeing & tryeing the gunns then made for the Company which he did gratis, it is ordred that the Sayd Boulton make & prepare fifty gunns for this next expedition upon the tearmes as Shall bee agreed upon.

At the Excise office London the 5th March 1673 *then presente*

N.S. March 5, 1674

Sr. James Hayes
Aldn. Dannett Forth
Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Prettiman

Ordred, That Mr. Heslop the Surgeon bee payd five & twenty poundes upon account of his wages untill further order bee taken therein.

That Mr. Rastell attende my Lord Shaftsbury to know his pleasure what time & place hee will apointe to bee attended for Settleing buisinesses for the Company.

N.S.
March 12,
1674

Excise office the 12th march 1673 presente

Earle of Shaftsbury — Mr. Millington
Sr. James Hayes — Mr. Hawkins

Ordred, That Mr. Millington give order forthwith to Plimouth for haveing the beaver & other goodes Sent for up from Plimouth to bee consigned here to Mr. Hawkens the treasurer for the Companyes use.

And if my Lord Shaftsbury pleases that hee alsoe write to Mr. Lanyon in Plimouth to See that the Same bee putt in execution.

That Mr. Palmer of whom is a certifficate brought from the gunsmith in the Companyes Service in Hudson's bay, that upon tryall there, the gunns which hee made the last voyadge were the best of any, it is ordred that the sayd Mr. Palmer Shall make fifty gunns for this presente expedition for the Company of Seizes as hee Shall bee directed, & that Mr. West also of whom there is the like information make fifty gunns more, & that Mr. Irelande bee ordred by the husbande to make nor prepare any more gunns then hee hath already done, untill further order bee taken therein.

That Captain Guillam & Captain Morris have fifty poundes apiece payd them upon account, & that Mr. Rastell attende my Lord Shaftsbury to know his pleasure when some members of the Comittee may attende him to putt a finall issue to the Said two Captaines accountes.

Agreed with Mr. Tompson to goe mate with Captain Draper at five poundes a moneth.

John Hawkins who hath gone to Hudson's bay all the three voyadges from the first, in this Companyes Service, & Speakes the Language of that countrey very well, offereing his Service to goe & Stay in the countrey for three yeares or more, & referres himselfe to the Companyes tearmes, is accordeingly entertayned to Stay abroad.

Job Hawkins is alsoe agreed with to goe the voyage & returne, or to Stay in the Countrey as the Company Shall thinke fitt, & referres the tearmes to them Selves.

Mr. Flewellen who hath bin formerly boatswaine in Severall Kinge's, & marchants Shippes offers his Service to goe boatswaine with Captain Draper.

N.S.
March 19,
1674

19th march 1673 *presente*

Earle of Shaftsbury	Aldn. Dannet Forth
Lord Ashley	Mr. Hawkins
Sr. James Hayes	Aldn. John Forth

Mr. Aldn. Forth & Mr. Hawkins make reporte of theyr auditeing Mr. Palmers accountes in the Countrey, & deliver in a charge of what goods have bin delivered by him to the frenchmen in the Countrey to trade with, & of what hath bin traded for there, & of what remaynes; which is aproved of by the Comittee.

Upon the petition of Walter Farr to goe as Chirurgeon & Apothecary & to Stay three yeares in the Countrey, & upon readeing his proposalls concerneing private trade except for beaver, It is ordered that whatsoever private trade Shall bee allowed Shall notwithstandeing bee brought into the Companyes warehouse for the use of the proprietors, & Soe bee delivered to them, & no other private trade to be allowed.

That there bee noe more then 300 gunns provided for this voyage, & that Mr. Holmes the husbande goe forthwith to Mr. Irelande, Mr. Stacye, Mr. Shaw & his partner, Mr. West, Mr. Boulton & Mr. Palmer, & See what gunns they or any of them have ready made, & give order that no more bee made without further order & that no gunns or other goods bee hereafter provided but by the husbande as hee Shall be directed by ye Comittee.

That Captain Guillam have his full wages payd him & alsoe the full of his account to bee Stated by Mr. Heatley the accountant without any defalcation for private trade.

That Captain Guillam deliver possession of the Ship *Prince Rupert* to Mr. Holmes the Companies husbande with hir

riggeing & Stores &c., whose receipt Shall bee his discharge for the same.

That Captain Morris have his full wages paid him, & alsoe the ballance of his accounte (beeing first to bee Stated by Mr. Heatley the accountant) together with fifty poundes in money in full satisfaction for his beaver at Plimouth in the Companyes handes.

That Captain Morris deliver the *Messinger* Dogger to Mr. Holmes the Companies husbande wh. all hir riggeing & Stores &c., whose receipt Shall bee his discharge for the same.

That the consideration of Mr. Palmers Service & accountes bee referred to the next Comittee when Aldn. Forth & Mr. Millington are desired to bee presente.

That Mr. Sandford & Mr. Heslop bee paid theyr full wages.

That a Comittee bee apointed on munday[1] next in the afternoone at the Excise office.

It is agreed now with Samuell Hinkes ironmonger in Whitechappell for 900 hatchets of lb. 1½ each & 500 of lb. 1¼: & 500 of lb. 1 each at 10/- the dousin, one with another.

Upon Mr. Farr's proposall it is agreed with him to goe chirurgeon to Stay in the Countrey at £4 p. moneth.

[1] March 23, 1674. The next meeting was recorded as being held on March 24, 1674, i.e. on a Tuesday.

N.S.
March 24,
1674

a Comittee at the Excise office the 24th march 1673
presente

Earle of Shaftsbury
Sr. James Hayes
Mr. Hawkins

Ordered That a letter bee written to Mr. Pierce of Plimouth in answer to one from him with order to him for Sendeing all the beaver there p. the first good conveyance by Sea hither to bee consigned to Mr. Hawkins, the Custome to bee payd there, & to bee charged by bill of exchange together with all other charges thereon upon Mr. Hawkins here for his reimbursement, which is accordeingly written & Signed by this Comittee & recommended to Mr. Rastells care to bee Sent away & to gett Mr. Millington's hande to it.

That Mr. Holmes forthwith gett patternes of brasse kettles & the Lowest prices, as well ready made up, as unmade up, for better Sattisfaction of the Comittee.

That the *Messinger* Dogger bee forthwith turned into a pinke[1] & to bee fitted with 3 mastes & Sayles to them proportionably by Mr. Yeames[2] the Shipwright, & that Mr. Holmes the husbande with the advise of Captain Shephard & mate Thompson take care & agree about it, & alsoe take Speedy care for fitteing up the *Prince Rupert*, & reporte to the Comittee upon thursday next what the charge may bee thereof.

[1] As a dogger, the *Messenger* would have only two masts, a main and a mizzen. As a "pinke" she would have a foremast, mainmast and mizzen. In both cases she would have a square blunt stern. See Introduction, pp. xxx and lv.

[2] A.14/1, fos. 88d.-89. The account is in the name of "Mr. William Eames or Yealmes Carpenter".

That 200 hatchetts more bee provided wth. Square heades for tryall.

That Mr. Thompson who Surveys & examines the gunns for the Eastindia Company bee desired to attende the Comittee next thursday.

That Mr. Rastell or Mr. Heatley give noates to the gunsmithes that are agreed with for the quantities of gunns they are to make, that is 50 Mr. West, 50 Mr. Palmer, 50 Mr. Boulton, 50 Mr. Ireland, & 100 Mr. Shaw & his partner.

March 26, 1674

A Comittee at the Excise office the 26th of March 1674 presente

Earle of Shaftsbury
Sr. James Hayes
Aldn. Forth
Mr. Hawkins

Ordred, That Mr. Yeames goe on forthwith fitteing the *Prince Rupert* in caulkeing graveing & trimmeing of hir, hee promiseing to bee very reasonable therein, & to referre himselfe to my Lord Shaftsbury for the tearmes & conditions.

Orders agreed upon by Sr. James Hayes Mr. Millington & Mr. Hawkins upon the 7th of march[1] Last for the number of men & quantity & quality of goodes to bee Sent this voyage is now confirmed.

Ordered & it is agreed with Mr. Justice Wood to Maste the *Messinger* Dogger with three mastes alloweing him the Missen Maste to Stande at the price of £19– in the whole excepteing & with condition that the Mayne Maste now Standeing bee left to the Company for theyr use & at theyr disposall.

That the Captaines of the two Shippes doe forthwith provide cordage for the riggeing & other necessaryes of the two Shippes for this voyage upon the best & cheapest tearmes of Mr. Margetts the ropemaker who Served the Company formerly, & that the Sayd two Comanders together with the husbande doe consulte together & forthwith reporte to the Comittee under theyr handes what Stores may bee wanteing to the two Shippes for this voyage, with due consideration of the old Stores remayneing of the Companyes, in order to have what is wanteing Speedely Suplyed.

That those who Served the Company formerly bee imployed againe before any others, upon tearmes as cheape, with

[1] There is no record of a meeting on this date.

consideration of the quality of the goodes for ready money.

That Mr. Holmes forthwith deliver possession of the two Shippes to theyr Severall Comanders, vizt. the Ship *Prince Ruperte* to Captain Shephard, & the *Messinger* to Captain Draper who are accordeingly to take charge of them.

April 2, 1674

A Comittee the 2 aprill 1674 at the Excise office presente

Earle of Shaftsbury	Aldn. Dannett Forth
Lord As[h]ly	Mr. Millington
Sr. James Hayes	Mr. Hawkins

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes take the advise & direction of Captain Sheeres in provideing Stores & provisions for the two Shippes, & the people in the Countrey, the Sayd Captain Sheers beeing a person in whom the Company reposeth greate truste for mannageing that buisinesse.

That it bee referred to Mr. Millington to advise with Captain Sheers for the quantity of provisions for 32 men for 16 monthes; & 20 men for 12 moes. & 17 men to goe & come for 3 monthes, & that the husbande doe attende Mr. Millington & Captain Sheers in order hereunto.

It is referred to Mr. Millington to take care with Captain Sheers for provideing a Shallop of about 10 tunns in quarters with materialls belongeing to hir upon the best & cheapest tearmes.[1]

That thursday next[2] bee apointed for choice of a governour for the Countrey & notice to bee given to all members of the Comittee thereof.

That £20 be payd to Mr. Yeames upon account of worke done to the *Prince Rupert* & *Messinger*.

[1] The shallop was made and paid for (cf. pp. 104, 124n.), but the Committee finally decided not to send it to Hudson Bay (cf. p. 111) and sold it to Captain Morris (cf. p. 122).

[2] The choice of governor was recorded on Monday, April 13, 1674.

That Captain Shephard & Captain Draper doe advise with Captain Sheers as well about what may bee necessary for fitteing out the two Shippes, as for takeing men into pay for this voyage, & that they certefye the same from time to time to Mr. Millington, to whom it is referred to advise & determine therein.

That Mr. Palmer have his full wages payd accordeing to agreement at his goeing to Sea, & alsoe that the beaver Skins & coates belongeing to him bee delivered to his use, as well in respecte of his owne discovereing the same himselfe, as for other good Services done for the Company.

April 13, 1674

Excise office the 13 *aprill* 1674 *then presente*

Earle of Shaftsbury

Lord Ashley	Mr. Millington
Sr. George Cartrett	Mr. Kirke
Sr. John Griffith	Aldn. Dannett Forth
Sr. James Hayes	Mr. Hawkins

Ordred That Captain Sheers take care to provide a Shallop to be Sent by the ships now bound to Hudson's bay, & Such other thinges needfull for the two Ships for this voyage accordeing to a memoriall[1] by him delivered in.

That Mr. Holmes give an account to Captain Sheers of what caske is remaineing of the Companyes, in order to provideing Such a quantity more as may bee necessary for this expedition, & iron hoopes proportionable.

Ordered that there bee provided 7 mo. beare & 9 mo. mault for 32 men for the two Shippes out & home, & more 3 monthes beare for 17 men passengers, vizt. 10 outwardes & 7 homewardes, & 16 mo. mault more for 20 men that are to Stay in the countrey.

It is referred to Captain Sheers to agree for all provisions & Stores needfull for the voyage with the advise of Sr. James Hayes Aldn. Dannet Forth, Mr. Millington, & Mr. Hawkins or any two of them.

That a more then ordinary quantity of Salt bee Sent in hopes of Some bennefitt by fisheing.

[1] Sheers' "memorial" has not been preserved as a separate document, but the purchases suggested in the memorial form the basis of the accounts printed pp. 98-9.

It is agreed with Mr. Wm. Lydall & hee is now chosen by this Comittee to bee governour in Hudson's bay, to give £1000 Security for his true Service for three yeares at £100 p. annum, whereof £100 is to be advanced to him for fitteing himselfe for the voyage, & hee is to follow Such instructions as hee Shall receive from time to time from the Company, all manner of trade in beaver to bee forbidden; & all other private trade beaver excepted to bee mannaged openly, & by & with the knowledge of the Company or theyr agents or Servantes.

April 14, 1674

the 14th aprill 1674

Aldn. Dannett Forth — Mr. Kirke
Mr. Millington — Mr. Hawkins

Accordeing to an order of the Comittee of yesterday it is now ordred that Captain Sheers provide the followeing goodes accordeing to a memoriall by him delivered in for this next voyage to Hudson's bay, & first Such a quantity of caske as hee Shall finde necessary & iron hoopes proportionably alsoe

22 Tunns of beere for 32 men for 7 mo. at 28 dayes to the moneth &
5 tunns more for 17 men for 3 mo. in all
27 tunns of beere at 3 quartes a man p. diem

28 quarters of mault for 32 men for 9 mo. &
31 quarters of mault for 20 men for 16 mo.
59 quarters of mault in all, & more

128 C. of bread for 32 men for 16 mo.
13 C. of bread for 17 men for 3 mo. &

80 C. of bread for 20 men for 16 mo. in all
221 C. of bread, & more

23 C. of flower for 32 men for 160 dayes
2 : 2 qrs. more for 17 men for 30 dayes &
14 : 2 – more for 20 men for 160 dayes
40 – C. of flower in all

C.	lb.	
45	2 : 24	of beefe for 32 men for 160 dayes
4	2 : 6	for 17 men for 30 dayes &
33	3 : 20	for 20 men for 160 dayes in all
84	0 : 22	of beefe &
84	0 : 22	of porke for the same, in all
168	1 : 16	of beefe & porke

5	3 : –	of currans & other fruit for 32 men for 160 dayes
	2 : 14	more for 17 men 30 dayes &
3	3 : 14	for 20 men for 160 dayes
10	1 : –	of fruite at ½e. p. messe

7 quarters of pease for 32 men for 16 mo.
1 do. more for 17 men for 3 mo. &
12½ for 20 men for 24 monthes in all
20½ quarters of pease more

512 lb. of butter for 32 men for 16 mo. &
96 lb. for 17 men for 3 mo. &
320 lb. for 20 men for 16 mo.
928 lb. of butter

1024 lb. of cheese for 32 men for 16 mo.
192 lb. for 17 men for 3 mo. &
640 lb. for 20 men for 16 mo.
1856 lb. of cheese

Alsoe a Shallop of tenn tunns or thereabouts & Such other provisions & Stores for the two Shippes as hee Shall finde needfull by & with the advise of the Comittee or any two of them & particularly, to bee provided for the countrey a grinde Stone &

4 grosse of tinn Lookeing glasses & Mr. Radison to goe with the husbande to choose beades & flintes, & gett patternes of combes.

Ephraim Busie beeing recommended by Sr. Robert Viner to goe & Stay in the Countrey, it is ordred

That tuesday come Seven night bee apointed to treate as well with the Seamen for the two Shipps as alsoe with those that are to goe & Stay in the Countrey.

Christopher Jeffe, Wm. Frasier & John Saunders } pretendeing wages due to them it is ordred that the accountes of theyr wages bee Stated.

Agreed with Richard Whitpaine the butcher for ½ beefe & ½ porke at 31/- p. C. & Mr. Sheers to See to the goodnesse of it :

Ordred that Mr. Goram make up the old caske & Suply what new caske may bee wanteing if hee will doe it as cheape as any other, els that Mr. Sheers take care to gett it where to bee had cheapest.

Excise office 28 *aprill* 1674 April 28, 1674

Mr. Millington Aldn. Dannett Forth
Mr. Kirke Mr. Hawkins

Proposed to have provided 3 hheads. of Vinegar 1½ tunn of brandy, a bushell & a halfe of mustard Seede, 3 hheads. of oatmeale, 18 gallons of Sweete oyle, 60 douzin poundes of candles, 27 gallons of trayne oyle, 30 lb. of cotton weeke, 9 gallons of neates foot oyle, 40 gallons of Lymejuice, a proportionable quantity of onyons; two firkins of Salt for the two Shippes, & two barrells for the Countrey, 9000 : of firewood for the two Shippes, two firkins of Soape for the Countrey, which Captain Sheers is to take care to gett provided,

& it is proposed for wages for the Mates £4 p. month Carpenters £3 : 10 : – boatswaynes £2 : 10 : – gunners £2 p. moneth but 20/- p. moneth more to each if they returne the Same yeare, & to the Seamen 30/- p. moneth, or 40/- p. moneth upon the aforesaid conditions.

May 4, 1674

Excise office 4 *May* 1674 *presente*

Earle of Shaftsbury

Sr. James Hayes	Ald. Dannet Forth
Mr. Millington	Sir John Griffith
Mr. Kirke	Mr. Hawkins

Ordred, That the Captaynes may Ship theyr Seamen upon the best tearmes they can not exceedeing 36/- p. moneth for able Seamen & to enter upon halfe pay from the time that they begin & Soe continue to doe Service upon the Shippes.

The Carpenters to have £4 : 10/- p. moneth if not to bee had under & the boatswaines £3 : 10/- p. moneth, & the gunners £2 : 10/- p. moneth, Captain Drapers mate agreed with for £5 p. month, & Mr. Hawkins mate to Captain Shephard £4 : 10 p. moneth, one chirurgeon onely to goe at £3 p. moneth besides him who is agreed with to Stay in the countrey, in regarde hee who is there already is to returne upon the first ship or Shippes.

That Mrs. Bailey's account bee Stated.

That Mr. Kirke Aldn. Forth Mr. Millington & Mr. Hawkins or any two of them take care to deliver the beaver to Mr. Hawkins to morrow morneing at Seven a clocke.

That Mr. Hawkins pay to Captain Sheers what money hee may wante for necessary occasions for the Company.

That notice bee given to all members of the Company for a gennerall Courte upon fryday morneing next at 9 aclocke at the Prince's Lodgeings in Whitehall.

At a gennerall Courte at Whitehall the 8th may 1674 presente May 8, 1674

his Highnesse Prince Rupert

Earl of Shaftsbury	Sr. James Hayes
Earle of Craven	Mr. Kirke
Sr. George Cartrett	Mr. Young
Sr. John Robinson	Mr. Prettiman
Sr. John Griffith	Mr. Walker
Sr. Robert Viner	Mr. Forster

Ordred That Mr. Linsey haveing Long Since paid in £300 into this Companyes Stocke the Same bee allowed him as his Stocke & adventure in the Company, & hee bee admitted as a member thereof.

That no private trade bee allowed in any kinde of furres, & that all other private trade which may bee allowed in any other comodityes, Shall bee by publicke License & brought into the Companyes warehouse to the ende that they may have cognisance thereof.

That Strict charge bee given to the Comanders of the two Shippes now outward bound for discovereing any manner of privacy that may bee in the Sayd Shippes for Stoweing private trade in order to prevente the same.

That it bee referred to Sr. John Robinson, Sr. John Griffith, Mr. Kirke, Mr. Prettiman, & Mr. Young, or any two of them to examine all papers relateing to Mr. Palmer's accountes & trade, & to compare the Same with his oath & make reporte thereof to the Comittee.

May 12, 1674

At a Comittee the 12th may 1674 presente

Earle of Shaftsbury	Sr. James Hayes
Sr. George Cartrett	Mr. Kirke
Sr. John Robinson	Aldn. John Forth
Sr. John Griffith	Mr. Hawkins

Ordred That Mr. Hawkins pay to Mr. Long for the Shallop, two Long boates, & two pinnacyes, as followeth, vizt. for the Shallop at 24/- a foot, for the two long boates at 12/- a foot, & 8/- a foot for the two pinnacies, accordeing as hath bin agreed with him by Captain Sheers, & it is left to the care of Mr. Holmes to See that the Shallop bee putt on boarde the Shippes as may bee most conveniente.

That it bee referred to the Sub comittee apointed the 13th of aprill last or any two of them, to Signe Such billes as Captain Sheers Shall bringe in, for provisions & Stores needfull for the voyage, which are accordingely to bee payd by Mr. Hawkins, & in the interim that £30 bee paid to Captain Sheers, which hee is hereafter to give account of.

The prices of powder & Shott are now proposed by the husbande, & it is agreed unto, for 58/- a barrell the powder in ½ barrells caske included, great bristow[1] Shott at 17/6*d.* Small bristow at 16/6*d.* cast shott 17/10*d.* muskett & pistoll Shott 16/10*d.* Small Shott 15/6*d.* p. C.

That Mr. Rastell draw up instructions for the Governour Comanders & others, & attende Sr. James Hayes for his directions therein.

A draughte of a bonde to bee entered into by the governour with Security for performeing the conditions thereof read &

[1] I.e. Bristol.

agreed unto & upon Sealeing thereof Mr. Hawkins to pay to Mr. Lydall the governour £100 by way of advance.

That it bee referred to Sr. John Robinson, Sr. James Hayes, Mr. Kirke, Aldn. Forth, Mr. Millington, & Mr. Hawkins or any two of them to take care that all the provisions & trade goods bee forthwith putt aboard, & that the Shippes bee dispatcht; & that all other thinges that concerne this voyage bee alsoe referred to them or any two of them.

That there bee a Comittee upon tuesday next.[1]

That Mr. Glover's debt bee adjusted for the whole parcell of beaver Sould him; to bee reported to the next Comittee, & that an abatement bee made him in consideration of damage upon the beaver, & otherwise not exceedeing £149 : –[2]

That the £300– Stocke of Mr. Hawkins his in this Companyes bookes, bee & is now by this Comittee ordred & confirmed to bee & belonge to the Sayd Mr. Hawkins or to his assignes to all intents & purposes as if he had bin originally by name mentioned in the pattente.

That £20 apiece bee payd to the two Comanders by way of Advance, & one monthes pay advancemoney to the Severall Seamen of the two Shippes, & Mr. Hawkins to pay the Sayd £20– apiece to the Comanders & one monthes advance money to the Seamen accordeingly, & £10– to Sr. John Robinson for Soe much paid by him formerly to Captain Shephard, to bee placed to the Sayd Capta. Shephards debt with this Company.

That the Chirurgeon belongeing to the *Messinger* dogger have £3 p. moneth wages, & £5 payd him in hande by way of advance or for the cheste.

[1] There is no record of the meeting held on Tuesday, May 19, 1674.
[2] See p. 73, n. 1.

May 14, 1674

At a Sub Comittee the 14th of may 1674

Sr. James Hayes
Aldn. John Forth

Ordred & it is agreed & allowed of that 5000 brickes, $3\frac{1}{2}$ chaldron of coales, 1000 tyles, 6 tunns of beare, & 5 tunns of meate, & the like quantity of the Same, are laden aboard the *Prince Rupert* & *Messinger* Dogger.

It is reported that the Seamen are all Shipt aboard the two Shippes, & doe enter upon halfe pay aboard the *Prince Rupert* the 11th & aboard the *Messinger* the 9th instante.

Mrs. Kethro's petition[1] & Capta. Guillam's letter on behalfe of Obadiah Coates, referred to bee considered by the next Comittee.

John Malyn who was formerly gunner of the *Wivenhoe*, & usefull in mendeing the armes wch. were defective in the Countrey, is recomended by Captain Draper to goe & Stay in the countrey, which is alsoe referred to the consideration of the next Comittee.

That 6 bushells of bay Salt & 2 bushells of white Salt[2] in all 8 bushells bee Sent besides what hath bin formerly ordred, & 4 bushells of the Severall Sortes of graine following bee

[1] There is no record of the petition, the letter or Mrs. Kethro: and the matter of Obadiah Coates was not dealt with until the Committees of May 21 and 27 (cf. pp. 111 and 112).

[2] "Bay salt" was coarse salt from the Bay of Biscay, got by evaporation from the sea. "White salt" was English salt, largely obtained from the salt workings in Cheshire.

alsoe provided for the Countrey, Vizt. of wheate, rye, barley & oates.

That the governour Shall goe wth. Captain Shephard.

It is referred to the governour to procure tenn men fitt for the Companyes Service to Stay in the Countrey, & also to view the gunns that are provided & make reporte of one & the other to the next Comittee.

That a Subcomittee bee apointed to meete upon Saturday next at three a clocke, & notice to bee given accordeingly.

May 16, 1674

At a Subcomittee the 16 *may* 1674 *presente*

Sr. James Hayes — Aldn. Dannett Forth
Mr. Kirke — Mr. Hawkins

Ordred, That 300 gunns bee provided in the whole, Vizt. by Mr. Shaw 80, Mr. Palmer 50, Mr. Stacye 60, Mr. West 50, Mr. Bolton 30, Mr. Irelande 30 : & that Mr. Holmes provide 4 pieces of duffalls, 1000 lb. weight of tobacco of Aldn. Jeffreyes, 200 lb. of glasse beades, 100 red cappes, 6000 flintes, 600 gunn Stickes, 300 wormes for gunns, & 300 bandes for gunnes, 100 lb. weight of red lead, 12 dousin of powder hornes, 15 grosse of tobacco pipes 100 penniston cappes, two grosse of Small lookeing glasses, 200 faddom of netteing, 200 lb. weight of Lines, foure grosse of ivorye combes two grosse of box combes, 50 lb. weight of Smaltes;[1] 100 lb. weight of twine, a hhead. of Wooddenware of Severall Sortes, tenn poundes of blacke browne redd & blew thred, fourty Suites of clothes for the Seamen, a bushell of wheate, & of rye, barley, & oates, or a barrell of each in caske, Such Sortes of garden Seedes as the governour Shall advise, a bible, a common prayer booke, a booke of homilyes, Six pewter dishes, twelve pewter plates, twelve alchimye Spoones & Six pewter porringers :

That Captain Shephard have the ballance of his account payd him which is £4 : 10 : 6 :

The persons followeing agreed with to Stay in the Countrey for three yeares upon the tearmes followeing, Vizt. Robert Wilkinson Smith at £20 p. annum, Henry Rainsborough cooper at £20 p. annum, Francis Moseley taylour at £15–

[1] A fine powder, used as a deep blue pigment. It incorporated "Smaltite", cobalt diarsenide.

John Whitfield cooke at £20 Richard Noldridge bricklayer at £20– Walter Farr chirurgeon at £48 Michell Millington Sawyer at £15– John Malyn at £20– Charles Elmor at £15– Henry Dickinson at £12– & Robert Palmer the governours Servant at £12 p. annum.[1]

[1] These men, despite their trades, were eventually shipped aboard the *Shaftesbury* and the *Prince Rupert* as able seamen, although they also agreed to stay in the country for three years. Cf. p. 114.

May 25, 1674

At a Comittee the 25th may[1] 1674 *presente*

Earle of Shaftsbury
Sr. James Hayes
Aldn. Dannett Forth

Ordred That Mr. Hawkins pay to the two Comanders of the two Shippes two monthes advance money for the Seamen belongeing to the Sayd two Shippes respectively, whose names are particularly to bee brought in by the Sayd Comanders to the next Comittee, & that £60– bee payd to the governour to make up £100– formerly ordred him for his advance money with £40 already payd him.

That £30 more bee payd to the governour for to bee issued out by him for advance money to the men who are to Stay in the Countrey whose names hee is likewise to bringe in to the next Comittee.

That the Seamen & all others be obliged from any trade in all kinde of furres.

[1] The minutes of this meeting appear before those of May 21, 1674.

21th may 1674 *presente* May 21, 1674

Earle of Shaftsbury — Aldn. Dannett Forth
Sr. James Hayes — Mr. Hawkins

Ordred, That there bee a Comittee upon Munday[1] next for dispatch of the Shippes & upon tuesday following for adjusteing all tradesmens billes & for determineing all businesses that may concerne this voyage.

Mr. Ireland & Mr. Bolton complaineing that they have made more gunns then are accepted, the Same is referred to the next Comittee.

That Obadiah Coates his wages bee Settled by any two of the Comittee & paid him accordeingly.

Agreed that Mr. Hawkins goe mate wth. Capta. Shephard.

That the Shallop bee not Sent this voyage, but kept at home or otherwise disposed of.

The orders of the Sub Comittee of the 16th & 19th[2] may confirmed.

if the Shippes outward bound should chance to meete Captain Cole in the *Imploy* homewards bound it is referred to the consideration of the next Comittee what to determine therein.

[1] For the meeting held on Monday, May 25, 1674, see p. 110. The meeting fixed for Tuesday, May 26, was presumably postponed until Wednesday, May 27, 1674. See p. 112.

[2] There is no record of the resolutions passed on this date.

May 27, 1674

27 *May* 1674 *presente*

Earle of Shaftsbury	Aldn. Dannett Forth
Sr. James Hayes	Mr. Hawkins

Ordred that Mr. Hawkins pay £20 : – to Mr. Holmes who is to bee accountable for the Same.

That a letter bee written to Mr. Bailey for his comeing home, & that hee deliver all goods Stores papers bookes &c. belongeing to the Company to Mr. Lydall upon his arrivall, & bee assistante to him in discovereing & preventeing private trade &c.

That the overplus of gunns provided by Mr. Bolton & Mr. Ireland more then was formerly allowed bee taken from them & Shipt with the reste for the Companyes use payeing for them at foure monthes time.

That £20 more bee paid to Capta. Draper in consideration of Service done by him; & £20 : – to Obadiah Coates in full of his account for wages.

It is referred to Sr. James Hayes & Mr. Hawkins to State & Settle all businesses relateing to this Voyage, in order to the dispatch & cleareing the Shippes away.

That £5 bee payd to the Chirurgeon for his Cheste.

29th May 1674 *presente*

May 29, 1674

Sr. James Hayes
Aldn. Dannett Forth
Mr. Hawkins

Ordred That in pursuance of a former order made the 25th of this moneth for payeing the Comanders of the two Ships two monthes advance money for the Seamen, Mr. Hawkins doe pay £90– to Capta. Guillam & £90 to Capta. Shephard for the purposes aforesaid which they are severally to bee accountable for & that Mr. Rastell or Mr. Heatley give warrantes accordeingly.

That Capta. Shephard have £30 paid him by Mr. Hawkins upon his own account.

That two quarter cask of Port wine bee provided & putt aboard the two Shippes & £10 apiece bee allowed to the Captains for fresh provisions.

That 50 fathom of netteing bee provided for fisheing for the two Shippes to bee afterwardes left in the Countrey.

That £20 bee paid to the husbande for payeing carpenters worke & defrayeing other charges wch. hee is to bee accountable for.

Munday next at 5 aclocke a Comittee to bee apointed at Mr. Hawkins house.

June 1, 1674

mo. June 1674 *presente*

Sr. James Hayes
Mr. Hawkins

Ordered That £5– bee paid to the wife of Solomon Saul in further parte of his wages hee beeing an able Carpenter now in the Countrey, & to Stay there one yeare more.

That accordeing to a former order of the 16th of May Last the persons hereunder named Shall bee Shipt for the Countrey at the Wages hereunder mentioned, & that accordeingly Capta. Shephard Shall receive aboard the *Shaftsbury* Wm. Lydall Esqr. Governour who wee order Shall bee treated with respecte & Walter Farr chirurgeon agreed with at £48 p. annum, John Whitfield cooke at £20 p.a. John Malin at £20– Charles Elmore at £15– & Robert Palmer the governors Servante at £12 p.a. & that Capta. Guillam Shall receive on board the *Prince Rupert*, Robert Wilkinson Smith at £20 p.a. Henry Rainsborough cooper at £20 : Francis Moseley tailour at £15– Richa. Noldridge bricklayer at £20– Michel Millington Sawyer at £15– & Henry Dickinson cooke at £12 p.a. all the aforesaid partyes beeing able Seamen as wee are informed, & agreed with to Stay there for 3 yeares.

3 *June* 1674 *presente* June 3, 1674

Earle of Shaftsbury
Sr. James Hayes Aldn. Dannet Forth
Sr. John Griffith Mr. Millington

Ordered, That the orders made by the Subcomittee dated the 29th of may Last & the pmo. of this presente June bee confirmed.

That George Buck bee entertained in the Compaes. Service & bee received aboard the *Shaftsbury* to Stay in the Countrey three yeares at £10 p. annum.

That it bee referred to Captain Sheers to Suply what provisions hee Shall finde wanteing for the 13 men that goe passengers upon the two Shippes to Stay in the countrey, beeing three firkins of butter & a hundred of haberbin[1] for each Ship; & Such other provisions as hee Shall finde necessary for the endes aforesayd.

That the Accountante & the husbande forthwith make out perfecte invoices & gett billes of Ladeing Signed by the two comanders for all goods & provisions that are Laden aboard the two shippes to bee delivered to the governour together with his instructions, copies of all which are to bee kept here, & to See that the Shippes bee forthwith cleared at the Customehouse here.

That Mr. Hawkins pay to the two Comanders what may bee needfull for payment of the halfe pay to the Seamen & others, & what more hee Shall judge necessary for cleareing the Shippes with the consent of Adn. Forth & Mr. Millington, or either of them.

[1] Haberdine is salt- or sun-dried cod. See p. 78 n. 1.

That Aldn. Dannett Forth & Mr. Hawkins or one of them bee desired to goe downe to Gravesende to cleare the Shippes from thence, & that Mr. Rastell Mr. Heatley & Mr. Holmes attende them or either of them herein, & what moneyes are necessary for dispatch of the Shippes Mr. Hawkins is desired to furnish & place it to the Companyes debt.

That £4 bee payd to Sr. James Hayes or Such person as hee Shall order for defrayeing the charges of writeing the instructions, & of his journey to Winsor to gett them Signed.[1]

That the Comanders of the two Shippes Shall not receive any men aboard in Hudson's bay but by the governours apointment & accordeing to his directions, & that a clause bee added to the instructions to the two Comanders to that purpose.

That Captain Sheers Signe all tradesmen's bills for goods delivered upon his perusall & aprovall thereof, or else objecte what he hath to Say against them in writeing to the Comittee or Some of them.

That Mr. Hawkins pay £10– to Mrs. Tatnum upon account of hir husbands wages who is to Stay in the Countrey.

That Mr. Hawkins pay £40– to Capta. Guillam by way of advance & for defrayeing his necessary charges which hee is to bee accountable for.

[1] The Court was in residence at Windsor at this time. Cf. *The London Gazette*, No. 887, "Whitehal, May 20 [1674]. This morning their Majesties, their Royal Highnesses, and the whole Court, parted hence for *Windsor*, where their Majesties intend to pass some time."

June 25, 1674

25th June 1674 *presente*

Earle of Shaftsbury
Sr. James Hayes — Mr. Millington
Aldn. Dannett Forth — Mr. Hawkins

Ordered, That the persons followeing bee presented to the next gennerall Courte, to bee admitted as further adventurers in the Company for theyr Severall & respective Stockes hereafter mentioned, Vizt. the Right Honable. Earle of Shaftsbury three hundred poundes new Stocke, Sr. James Hayes three hundred poundes new Stocke, besides what they have already in Stocke, John Bence[1] Esqr. three hundred poundes, & Richard Carew Esqr. foure hundred poundes Stocke; I say for Mr. Carew foure hundred poundes which in the whole is thirteene hundred poundes, upon payment of which said Summes the persons aforesayd are to bee admitted accordeingly into the jointe Stocke of this Company, upon approvall of the next gennerall Courte.

That there be a gennerall Courte apointed to meete at my Lord Shaftsburyes upon munday next at three a Clocke & all the members of the Company to have notice thereof.

That it be referred to Sr. James Hayes, Mr. Kirke Aldn. Dannett Forth Mr. Millington & Mr. Hawkins or any two of them to examine & State all the tradesmens accountes for goodes delivered to the Companyes use, & that any three of them may order payment thereof accordeingly.

[1] John Bence, son of Alderman Alexander Bence, and father-in-law of Vere Fane, 4th Earl of Westmorland. He was Member of Parliament for Aldeburgh, 1659, 1669-79, 1679-81 and 1685-87; Commissioner of the Navy, 1646; Sheriff of Norfolk, 1664-65; Alderman of Bishopsgate ward, London, 1664-65; Master of the Grocers' Company, 1668-69; and one of the Royal Adventurers of England trading into Africa. He served on the H.B.C. Committee 1674-76. A.43/1, fos. 15-16, September 3 and 18, 1679, Bence disposed of his holding of £300 H.B.C. stock.

That it bee referred to Sr. George Cartrett Sr. John Robinson Sr. James Hayes, Mr. Kirke, Aldn. Dannett Forth, & Mr. Millington, or any three of them, to examine Mr. Hawkins his account, & that they give reporte thereof to the next Comittee;[1] notice to bee given thereof to all the persons aforesaid to meet upon munday next at three a clocke in order thereunto.

That Mr. Heatley attende the Sayd Comittee at the Said time, or Sende in his accountes to bee examined & audited by them.

That the followeing bills bee payd beeing now examined & allowed by us as followeth Vizt. the Salters bill No. 5 : to him × £7 : 5 : 10*d.* : the coblers bill No. 8 × £4 : 11 : 4 the oare makers bill No. 11 × £6 : 2 : 6 : the blockemakers bill No. 13 × £12 : 16 : 11*d.* the combemakers bill No. 16 : × £15 : 12 : – : the Joyners bill No. 17 × £4 : 16 – : the painters bill No. 19 × £6 : 14 : – the brasiers bill No. 24 × £5 : 5 : 6 : the turners bill No. 26 × £12 : 19 : 2 : the carvers bill No. 28 × £4 : 12 : 6 : the Lighterman's bill No. 32 × £3 : 3 : 6 : the woodmongers bill No. 33 × £12 : – – : the bricklayers bill No. 34 × £4 : 7 : 8*d.* the habbardashers bill No. 36 × £7 : 15 : – the mchants. bill for beades No. 40 × £12 : 2 : 10*d.* the Joyners bill No. 41 × £9 : 14 : 1 : the pewterers bill No. 43 : × £6 : 8 : 6 : the Tinnmans bill No. 45 × £2 : 13 : 4 the fishmongers bill No. 46 × £12 : 10 : – the charges of the

[1] A General Court and a Committee meeting intervened before Hawkins' accounts were eventually reported on, on July 8. Cf. p. 125.

Ship rideing at the chaine No. 48 × £2 : 8 : 6 : amounteing unto in the whole £153 : 19 : 2.[1]

[1] A.14/1, fos. 68d.-152, passim, April-June, 1674, Henry Manchester (cobler) was paid for "pump leathers, Scuppers and other things dd. for ye use of the *Prince Rupert & Shaftsbury*"; Giles Clarke for "severall Oarrs dd. for the use of the *Rupert & Messenger* Dogger"; Thomas Gearing for "Blocks, pumpes, Fidds, Handspicks, & other things dd. on board the *Prince Rupert*"; William White for "2 Grosse of Ivory Combs at 8*s*. p. dozen & two grosse of ditto at 5*s*. p. dozen" (see p. 31); John Juars for "painting the *Prince Rupert* and *Shaftsbury* Pink"; Walter Onyons for "Brasse & Copper ware dd. & worke done for ye use of the *Prince Rupert & Shaftsbury*"; Edward Shepard for 'Bricklayers worke done aboard the *Prince Rupert & Messenger*"; William Winch for "30 Mounteers Capps at 3*s*. a peece & 26 at 2*s*. 6*d*. a peece"; Samuell Lamott for "185 lb. of beads at 14*d*. p. lb. & 1½ grosse of Tinshowes at 18*s*. p. gross"; Mr. Daniell for "Joyners worke" done on board the *Shaftesbury* and the *Prince Rupert*; Jos. Parker for "a pcell. of pewter dd. for the Companyes use"; Richard Owen for "Tinwork dd. on board the *Pr. Rupert & Shaftesbury*"; and Henry Wilson for "2 Ct. of Large Northsea Cod . . . at £6. 5*s*. p. Ct."

June 29, 1674

At a gennerall Courte the 29th June 1674 presente

The Earle of Shaftsbury

Sr. James Hayes	Mr. Hawkins
Aldn. Dannett Forth	Sr. John Griffith
Mr. Millington	Mr. Walker

Major Baynes on behalfe of the Duke of Albermarle

In regarde it apeareth that there is a greate Summe of money oweing to Severall persons for goodes bought & for Stores & provisions for Setteing out the Shippes this Voyage, & that the Companyes Creditt is very highly concerned for payeing the same, & that it is not thought fitt to deferre it to a further time for rayseing the Same. It is ordred that Mr. Walker offreing to pay in fifety poundes Stocke more to this Company, upon payment thereof to Mr. Hawkins the treasurer, hee Shall bee admitted into the Company for Soe much more Stocke besides what hee is already concerned therein.

That the right honable. Earle of Shaftsbury upon payeing in to Mr. Hawkins the treasurer three hundred poundes for the use of the Company, Shall bee alsoe admitted into the Stocke for soe much more adventurer besides what hee is already concerned, I say for three hundred poundes.

That upon payment of three hundred poundes to Mr. Hawkins the treasurer by Sr. James Hayes for the Companyes use hee bee alsoe admitted soe much more as an adventurer besides what hee hath already in this joynte Stocke.

That upon payment of three hundred poundes by John Bence Esqr. & of foure hundred poundes by Richard Carew Esqr. unto the Sayd Mr. Hawkins the Companyes treasurer, the Sayd John Bence & Richard Carew Shall both of them bee admitted as jointe adventurers in this Stocke for theyr respective Summes as they Shall accordeingly pay in Severally, & bee allowed as members of this Company.

Upon Mr. Holmes the Companyes husbandes alleageing that Some billes may yet bee brought in which hee knoweth not of, it is now proposed that his grace the Duke of Albermarle upon payeing in one or two hundred poundes more to Mr. Hawkins the treasurer may bee admitted if hee pleaseth Soe much more Stocke in the Company as hee Shall accordeingly pay in.

That there bee allowed to Mr. Raddison one hundred poundes p. annum from the time of his Last arivall at London, in consideration of services done by him, out of which to bee deducted what hath bin already paid him Since that time, & if it Shall please God to blesse this Company with good Successe hereafter that they Shall come to bee in a prosperous condition, they will then reassume the consideration hereof.

That it bee referred to Sr. John Robinson Sr. James Hayes, Sr. John Kirke, Aldn. Dannett Forth Mr. Millington & Mr. Hawkins, or any three of them to examine & allow & Signe Mr. Holmes, Mr. Heatley & Captain Sheers his accountes, & all accountes and demandes of all officers & other persons relateing to this Company, & to order paimente recompence & Satisfaction as they or any three of them under theyr handes Shall allow, which Mr. Hawkins is to pay accordeingly.

That the sayd Comittee Shall alsoe inspecte all the Companies accountes from the beginneing, & take care that the same bee putt into an intelligible & orderly method.

The sayd Comittee is alsoe to examine Mr. Hawkins his account & allow of the Same under theyr handes as they Shall See cause, which allowance Shall bee to him a Sufficiente discharge & to meete every fryday afternoone at three a clocke for the purposes aforesayd.

July 6, 1674

At a Comittee the 6th July 1674 *presente*

Sr. James Hayes — Aldn. Dannett Forth
Mr. Millington — Mr. Hawkins

It is ordred upon an agreement now made wth. Captain Robert Morris for the Shallop in the condition as Shee is now that Mr. Holmes deliver the Same to him with the two tackes formerly belongeing to the Dogger, hee payeing to Mr. Hawkins the treasurer £24 for ye same.

That the followeing Summes bee payd to the Severall persons hereafter mentioned upon account of moneyes due to them from the Company, Vizt. to Mr. Eames the Shipwright upon account of his bill No. 1 × £40 : to Mr. Wm. Hooker ropemaker upon his bill No. 3 × £80– to Mr. Neale the cheesemonger No. 4 : × £30 : – : to Mr. Purser blockemaker No. 7 × £13 : to Mr. Mew[1] the mealeman & baker No. 9 × £100 – – to Mr. Whitpaine[2] the butcher

[1] A.14/1, fos. 88d.-149, passim, between July, 1674, and March, 1675, Eames was paid a total of £103. 8*s.* 0*d.* for "Shipwrights worke done & goods dd."; Robert Hooker a total of £155. 19*s.* 0*d.* for "severall quantityes of Cordage dd. on board the *Prince Rupert* & *Shaftsbury* Pinke"; Edward Neile a total of £57 for "a quantity of Butter at 25*s.* ye firkin & cheshire cheese at 35*s.* ye Ct."; William Purser a total of £23. 15*s.* 0*d.* for "Blocks, Sheaves, deadeyes & other things"; and Richard Mew £222. 10*s.* 0*d.* for a "quantity of Bisquet & flower dd. on board the *Prince Rupert* & *Shaftsbury*". All the work was done or the goods delivered in the spring of 1674.

[2] Ibid., fos. 85d.-86, Richard Whitepaine.

Dr.				Cr.			
1674				1674			
July 24	To cash	£200		April 23	"By 189 Ct. of Porke & Beefe . . . at 31*s.* p. Ct."	£292. 19. 0.	
Oct. 20	„ „	107					
	„ an abatement	1. 2. 0.			"By 121 bushells & ½ of Salt at 2*s.* 6*d.* p. bushell"	£15. 3. 6.	
					"Agreed to abate"	£1. 0. 2.	
		£308. 2. 0.			"So remaines"		£308. 2. 0.

The errors in calculation occur in the ledger.

No. 10 × £200– to Mr. Raimond[1] the brewer No. 12 : × £30 : – – to Mr. Goram[2] the cooper No. 14 × £40 : – to Mr. Buckler[3] the powder maker No. 15 × £40– to Mr. Sleeps for Shott No. 18 × £40– to Mr. Baker oyleman No. 20 × £20 : to Mr. Gore Slopseller No. 21 × £25 : – to Mr. Man the grocer No. 22 × £15 : – – to Mr. Young the Stiller No. 23 : × £30– – to Mr. Sellers[4] the compasmaker No. 25 × £15 : – – to Mr. Skepper Brasyer for kettles No. 27 × £70 : – – to Mr. Joice Saylemaker No. 29 × £60 : – – to Mr. Wood mastmaker No. 30 × £20 – – to Mr. Bacon chandler No. 31 × £14– to Mr. Bartlett baker No. 35 × £40– to Mr. Wiltshire ironmonger No. 37 × £50 : – to Mr. Long boatemaker No. 38 × £40– to Mr. Hinkes ironmonger for hatchetts No. 39 : £40 to Mrs. Love for duffalls No. 47 × £15– & to the gunnsmithes as followeth Vizt. to Mr. John Shaw

[1] Ibid., fos. 108d.-109, May 9, 1674, John Raymond was credited with £63. 18*s*. 6*d*. on account of "Beere and Malt. dd. on board the *Prince Rupert*", but the £30 to be paid on account referred to in the above resolution was not paid. A.14/2, fo. 67d., November 15, 1675, he was paid £63. 18*s*. 6*d*. cash.

[2] A.14/1, fos. 94d.-95, July 11 and August 15, 1674, Francis Goram was paid £40 and £48 respectively on account of "Caske dd. and work done" in April, 1674.

[3] See p. 104. A.14/1, fos. 146d.-147, July 11 and August 5, 1674, William Buckler was paid £40 and £27. 9*s*. 0*d*. for "46 barrlls. & ½ of fine powder at 58*s*. p. barll. dd. for the use of the Company & 15*s*. charges" in May, 1674. This account is written clearly in the ledger, but it is clear that the account must have been for 46 half-barrells.

[4] A.14/1, fos. 99d.-150, passim, between July, 1674, and March, 1675, Mrs. Margaret Sleep was paid a total of £70. 18*s*. 0*d* for "severall parcells of shott"; John Baker a total of £27 16*s*. 0*d*. for "severall pcells. of Oyle Vinegar sope & other things"; John Gore a total of £43 for "Stockings Sutes, shirts shoes mittaines & Hammocks"; Samll. Mann a total of £23. 13*s*. 0*d*. for "Fruit Suger & Spice"; Samuell Young a total of £47 for "three pipes of Nantes Brandy qt. 368 gall. at £32 p. Tonn & charges 6*s*."; and John Seller a total of £25. 13*s*. 0*d*. for "Compasses, Cards & other things dd. for the use of the *Prince Rupert* & *Shaftsbury*". All the goods were delivered in May, 1674.

gunsmith No. 1 × £40– to Henry Blanyer[1] No. 2 × £14– to Wm. Palmer No. 3 × £25– to Wm. Bolton No. 4 × £20– to Thomas West No. 5 × £30– to Edward Ireland No. 6 × £25– to Joseph Stacye No. 8 × £35– & that × £7– bee paid to Mr. Plumme the bargeman for hyre of his barge to Gravesende.

[1] Ibid., fos. 90-152, passim, between July, 1674, and March, 1675, William Joyce was paid a total of £115 for "Sailes &ca. dd. Capt. Gillam, Shepard & Cole"; Philip Bacon a total of £24. 13*s*. 0*d*. for "severall pcells. of Candles & other things dd. to Capt. Gillam & Capt. Shepard on board the *Prince Rupert* and *Shaftsbury*"; Joseph Bartlett a total of £70. 15*s*. 3*d*. for "83 Ct. 1 qr. of Bisquett"; Christopher Wiltshire a total of £106. 15*s*. 0*d*. for hatchets and other ironmongery; William Long a total of £71 less an abatement of 7*s*. 0*d*. for "a Sloop of 30 foot Long valued at £36 Two flemish Longboats at £21 Two Pinaces at £12:8 Some other things £1:19"; Mrs. Mary Love a total of £28. 12*s*. 0*d*. for "182 yds. of blew & red course cloth call'd Duffil . . . at 3*s*. 2*d* p. yd. abateing in ye whole 4*s*. 4*d*."; and Henry Blanyer a total of £24. 7*s*. 0*d*. for "severall Firearms & other armes". All the goods were delivered from April-June, 1674.

At a Comittee the 8th July 1674 presente July 8, 1674

Sr. John Robinson

Sr. James Hayes	Mr. Millington
Aldn. Dannett Forth	Mr. Hawkins

Ordred That upon examineing Mr. Hawkins his account of Cash now produced before the Comittee, Wee have Stated & allowed the Sayd account & doe finde £4000 received by him of Mr. Glover & £4021 : 18 : 3 : by him payd to Severall persons & by us allowed, Soe that wee finde due to him £21 : 18 : 3.

That £7 : 7 : 8 : bee payd to Mr. Joseph Thompson's wife for halfe pay due to him from the 12th of march to the 10th may followeing is £4 : 16 : 8 : & £2 : 11 : for expences & dyett for 8 weeks & 3 dayes is in all as aforesayd £7 : 7 : 8*d.*

That £10 bee payd to Mr. Radison upon account.

That Mr. Heatley bringe the bookes of accountes to the Comittee upon fryday next, & that Mr. Rastell & hee propose to them then Such a method as they Shall thinke best for the bookes to bee kept in, & receive Such directions as the Comittee Shall then give therein.

July 22, 1674

At a Comittee the 22th July 1674

Aldn. Dannet Forth
Mr. Millington
Mr. Hawkins

That Mr. Skipper[1] the brasyer bee payd £137 : 10 : 6 : due to him in full of his account.

That Mr. Palmer the gunsmith bee payd twenty five poundes in full of money due to him.

That Mr. Shaw the gunsmith bee payd fourty poundes in full of his account.

That Mr. Bolton the gunsmith bee payd tenn poundes to make up thirty poundes with what hath bin formerly payd him for thirty gunns delivered in to this Companyes use.

That Mr. Stacye the gunsmith bee payd Soe much money as wth. what hath bin payd him formerly will make up £70 : 18– in full of his bill.

That Mr. West bee payd Soe much money as will make up with what hee hath received £56– for gunns delivered for the use of the Company.

[1] Ibid., fos. 129d.-151, passim, July, 1674, to December, 1675, John Skipper was paid for "a parcell of brasse Kettles"; Mr. Shaw's unbalanced account was credited with £31. 10*s*. 0*d*. (May 13, 1674) for "30 Fowling peeces at 21*s*. p. peece"; William Boulton was paid a total of £50 for "Fifty fowling peeces . . . at 20*s*. a peece"; Mr. Stacey a total of £70. 18*s*. 0*d*. for "60 Gunns at 20*s*. p. gunn, 16 Snaphans Musqts. at 10*s*. p. peece 8 doz. of brasse bands at 2*s*. p. doz. & 6000 of flints at 7*s*. p. thousand"; and Thomas West a total of £56 for "fifty fowling peeces at 20*s*. each £50 & for Gunstickes brasse bands wormes & Scowerers . . . £6". All the goods were delivered in the spring of 1674.

That Mr. Irelande[1] bee payd five poundes in full for gunns delivered by him.

That Mr. Hinkes[2] have the residue of his money to make up the full of his bill £85 : 18– for hatchetts & nayles delivered to the Companyes use.

That Mr. Rastell or Mr. Heatley certefye if the moneyes aforesaid bee due that Soe the Same bee payd by Mr. Hawkins the treasurer for the Companyes use.

[1] Ibid., fos. 122d.-123, Edward Ireland's account shows that he and William Palmer jointly supplied 105 fowling pieces at £1 each in May, 1674. They were paid as follows :

1674—July 11	Palmer £25
„ 13	Ireland £25
„ 25	Palmer £25
Aug. 27	Ireland £5
1675—Dec. 20	Ireland's widow £25

[2] See p. 89. A.14/1, fo. 145, May 26, 1674, "Mr. Samuell Hincks" was credited with £85. 18*s*. on account of 2,000 "hatchetts . . . at 10*d*. a ps. £83. 6*s*. 8*d*. Nails & other things £2. 11*s*. 11*d*."

APPENDIX A

THE ROYAL CHARTER INCORPORATING THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, A.D. 1670

APPENDIX A

THE ROYAL CHARTER INCORPORATING THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, A.D. 1670.[1]

CHARLES THE SECOND By the grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland defender of the faith &c To ALL to whome these presentes shall come greeting WHEREAS Our Deare and entirely Beloved Cousin Prince Rupert Count Palatyne of the Rhyne Duke of Bavaria and Cumberland &c Christopher Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven Henry Lord Arlington Anthony Lord Ashley Sir John Robinson and Sir Robert Vyner Knightes and Baronettes Sir Peter Colliton Baronett Sir Edward Hungerford Knight of the Bath Sir Paul Neile Knight Sir John Griffith and Sir Phillipp Carteret Knightes James Hayes John Kirke Francis Millington William Prettyman John Fenn Esquires and John Portman Cittizen and Goldsmith of London have at their owne great cost and charge undertaken an EXPEDICION for Hudsons Bay in the Northwest part of America for the discovery of a new Passage into the South Sea and for the finding some Trade for Furrs Mineralls and other considerable Commodityes and by such theire undertakeing have already made such discoveryes as doe encourage them to proceed further in pursuance of theire said designe by meanes whereof there may probably arise very great advantage to us and our Kingdome AND WHEREAS the said undertakers for theire further encouragement in the said designe have humbly besought us to Incorporate them and grant unto them and theire successors the sole Trade and Commerce of all those

[1] H.B.C. Archives.

Seas Streightes Bayes Rivers Lakes Creekes and Soundes in whatsoever Latitude they shall bee that lye within the entrance of the Streightes commonly called Hudsons Streightes together with all the Landes Countryes and Territoryes upon the Coastes and Confynes of the Seas Streightes Bayes Lakes Rivers Creekes and Soundes aforesaid which are not now actually possessed by any of our Subjectes or by the Subjectes of any other Christian Prince or State Now KNOW YEE that Wee being desirous to promote all Endeavours tending to the publique good of our people and to encourage the said undertakeing HAVE of our especiall grace certaine knowledge and meere mocion Given granted ratifyed and confirmed And by these Presentes for us our heires and Successors DOE give grant ratifie and confirme unto our said Cousin Prince Rupert Christopher Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven Henry Lord Arlington Anthony Lord Ashley Sir John Robinson Sir Robert Vyner Sir Peter Colleton Sir Edward Hungerford Sir Paul Neile Sir John Griffith and Sir Phillipp Carterett James Hayes John Kirke Francis Millington William Prettyman John Fenn and John Portman That they and such others as shall bee admitted into the said Society as is hereafter expressed shall bee one Body Corporate and Politique in deed and in name by the name of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England tradeing into Hudsons Bay and them by the name of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England tradeing into Hudsons Bay one Body Corporate and Politique in deede and in name really and fully for ever for us our heires and successors WEE DOE make ordeyne constitute establish confirme and declare by these Presentes and that by the same name of Governor & Company of Adventurers of England Tradeing into Hudsons Bay they shall have perpetuall succession And that they and their successors by the name of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England tradeing into Hudsons Bay bee and at all tymes hereafter shall bee persons able and capable in Law to have purchase receive possesse enjoy and reteyne Landes Rentes priviledges libertyes Jurisdiccions Franchisyes and hereditamentes of what kinde

nature and quality soever they bee to them and theire Successors And alsoe to give grant demise alien assigne and dispose Landes Tenementes and hereditamentes and to doe and execute all and singuler other thinges by the same name that to them shall or may apperteyne to doe And that they and theire Successors by the name of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Tradeing into Hudsons Bay may pleade and bee impleaded answeare and bee answeared defend and bee defended in whatsoever Courtes and places before whatsoever Judges and Justices and other persons and Officers in all and singuler Accions Pleas Suites Quarrells causes and demandes whatsoever of whatsoever kinde nature or sort in such manner and forme as any other our Liege people of this our Realme of England being persons able and capable in Lawe may or can have purchase receive possesse enjoy reteyne give grant demise alien assigne dispose pleade defend and bee defended doe permitt and execute And that the said Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Tradeing into Hudsons Bay and theire successors may have a Common Seale to serve for all the causes and busnesses of them and theire Successors and that itt shall and may bee lawfull to the said Governor and Company and theire Successors the same Seale from tyme to tyme at theire will and pleasure to breake change and to make a new or alter as to them shall seeme expedient AND FURTHER WEE WILL And by these presentes for us our Heires and successors WEE DOE ordeyne that there shall bee from henceforth one of the same Company to bee elected and appointed in such forme as hereafter in these presentes is expressed which shall bee called The Governor of the said Company And that the said Governor and Company shall or may elect seaven of theire number in such forme as hereafter in these presentes is expressed which shall bee called the Comittee of the said Company which Comittee of seaven or any three of them together with the Governor or Deputy Governor of the said Company for the tyme being shall have the direccion of the Voyages of and for the said Company and the Provision of the Shipping and Merchandizes thereunto belonging

and alsoe the sale of all merchandizes Goodes and other thinges returned in all or any the Voyages or Shippes of or for the said Company and the mannageing and handleing of all other busnesse affaires and thinges belonging to the said Company And Wee will ordeyne and Grant by these presentes for us our heires and successors unto the said Governor and Company and theire successors that they the said Governor and Company and theire successors shall from henceforth for ever bee ruled ordered and governed according to such manner and forme as is hereafter in these presentes expressed and not otherwise And that they shall have hold reteyne and enjoy the Grantes Libertyes Priviledges Jurisdiccions and Immunityes only hereafter in these presentes granted and expressed and noe other And for the better execucion of our will and Grant in this behalfe Wee have assigned nominated constituted and made And by these presentes for us our heires and successors Wee doe assigne nominate constitute and make our said Cousin Prince Rupert to bee the first and present Governor of the said Company and to continue in the said Office from the date of these presentes untill the tenth of November then next following if hee the said Prince Rupert shall soe long live and soe untill a new Governor bee chosen by the said Company in forme hereafter expressed And alsoe Wee have assigned nominated and appointed And by these presentes for us our heires and Successors Wee doe assigne nominate and constitute the said Sir John Robinson Sir Robert Vyner Sir Peter Colleton James Hayes John Kirke Francis Millington and John Portman to bee the seaven first and present Committees of the said Company from the date of these presentes untill the said tenth Day of November then alsoe next following and soe untill new Committees shall bee chosen in forme hereafter expressed And further Wee will and grant by these presentes for us our heires and Successors unto the said Governor and Company and their successors that itt shall and may bee lawfull to and for the said Governor and Company for the tyme being or the greater part of them present at any publique Assembly commonly called the Court

Generall to bee holden for the said Company the Governor of the said Company being alwayes one from tyme to tyme to elect nominate and appoint one of the said Company to bee Deputy to the said Governor which Deputy shall take a corporall Oath before the Governor and three or more of the Committee of the said Company for the tyme being well truely and faithfully to execute his said Office of Deputy to the Governor of the said Company and after his Oath soe taken shall and may from tyme to tyme in the absence of the said Governor exercize and execute the Office of Governor of the said Company in such sort as the said Governor ought to doe AND FURTHER WEE WILL and Grant and by these presentes for us our heires and Successors unto the said Governor and Company of Adventurers of England tradeing into Hudsons Bay and theire Successors That they or the greater part of them whereof the Governor for the Tyme being or his Deputy to bee one from tyme to tyme and at all tymes hereafter shall and may have authority and power yearely and every yeare betweene the first and last day of November to assemble and meete together in some convenient place to bee appointed from tyme to tyme by the Governor or in his absence by the Deputy of the said Governor for the tyme being And that they being soe assembled itt shall and may bee lawfull to and for the said Governor or Deputy of the said Governor and the said Company for the tyme being or the greater part of them which then shall happen to bee present whereof the Governor of the said Company or his Deputy for the tyme being to bee one to elect and nominate one of the said Company which shall bee Governor of the same Company for one whole yeare then next following which person being soe elected and nominated to bee Governor of the said Company as is aforesaid before hee bee admitted to the Execucion of the said Office shall take a Corporall Oath before the last Governour being his Predecessor or his Deputy and any three or more of the Committee of the said Company for the tyme being that hee shall from tyme to tyme well and truely execute the Office of Governour of the said Company in all thinges concerneing the same and that Ymediately

after the same Oath soe taken hee shall and may execute and use the said Office of Governor of the said Company for one whole yeare from thence next following and in like sort Wee will and grant that aswell every one of the above named to bee of the said Company or fellowshipp as all other hereafter to bee admitted or free of the said Company shall take a Corporall Oath before the Governor of the said Company or his Deputy for the tyme being to such effect as by the said Governor and Company or the greater part of them in any publick Court to bee held for the said Company shall bee in reasonable and legall manner sett downe and devised before they shall bee allowed or admitted to Trade or traffique as a freeman of the said Company AND FURTHER WEE WILL and grant by these presentes for us our heires and successors unto the said Governor and Company and theire successors that the said Governor or Deputy Governor and the rest of the said Company and theire successors for the tyme being or the greater part of them whereof the Governor or the Deputy Governor from tyme to tyme to bee one shall and may from tyme to tyme and at all tymes hereafter have power and authority yearely and every yeare betweene the first and last day of November to assemble and meete together in some convenient place from tyme to tyme to bee appointed by the said Governour of the said Company or in his absence by his Deputy and that they being soe assembled itt shall and may bee lawfull to and for the said Governor or his Deputy and the Company for the tyme being or the greater part of them which then shall happen to bee present whereof the Governor of the said Company or his Deputy for the tyme being to bee one to elect and nominate seaven of the said Company which shall bee a Committee of the said Company for one whole yeare from thence next ensueing which persons being soe elected and nominated to bee a Committee of the said Company as aforesaid before they bee admitted to the execucion of theire Office shall take a Corporall Oath before the Governor or his Deputy and any three or more of the said Committee of the said Company being theire last Predecessors that they and every of them shall

well and faithfully performe theire said Office of Committees in all thinges concerneing the same And that imediately after the said Oath soe taken they shall and may execute and use theire said Office of Committees of the said Company for one whole yeare from thence next following AND MOREOVER Our will and pleasure is And by these presentes for us our heires and successors WEE DOE GRANT unto the said Governor and Company and theire successors that when and as often as itt shall happen the Governor or Deputy Governor of the said Company for the tyme being at any time within one yeare after that hee shall bee nominated elected and sworne to the Office of the Governor of the said Company as is aforesaid to dye or to bee removed from the said Office which Governor or Deputy Governor not demeaneing himselfe well in his said Office WEE WILL to bee removeable at the Pleasure of the rest of the said Company or the greater part of them which shall bee present at their publick assemblies commonly called theire Generall Court holden for the said Company that then and soe often itt shall and may bee lawfull to and for the Residue of the said Company for the tyme being or the greater part of them within convenient tyme after the death or removeing of any such Governor or Deputy Governor to assemble themselves in such convenient place as they shall thinke fitt for the eleccion of the Governor or Deputy Governor of the said Company and that the said Company or the greater part of them being then and there present shall and may then and there before theire departure from the said place elect and nominate one other of the said Company to bee Governour or Deputy Governor for the said Company in the place and stead of him that soe dyed or was removed which person being soe elected and nominated to the Office of Governor or Deputy Governor of the said Company shall have and exercize the said Office for and dureing the residue of the said yeare takeing first a Corporall Oath as is aforesaid for the due execucion thereof And this to bee done from tyme to tyme soe often as the case shall soe require AND ALSOE Our Will and Pleasure is and by these presentes for us our heires and successors WEE

DOE grant unto the said Governor and Company that when and as often as itt shall happen any person or persons of the Comittee of the said Company for the tyme being at any tyme within one yeare next after that they or any of them shall bee nominated elected and sworne to the Office of Comittee of the said Company as is aforesaid to dye or to bee removed from the said Office which Committees not demeaneing themselves well in theire said Office Wee will to be removeable at the pleasure of the said Governor and Company or the greater part of them whereof the Governor of the said Company for the tyme being or his Deputy to bee one that then and soe often itt shall and may bee lawfull to and for the said Governor and the rest of the Company for the tyme being or the greater part of them whereof the Governor for the tyme being or his Deputy to bee one within convenient tyme after the death or removeing of any of the said Comittee to assemble themselves in such convenient place as is or shall bee usuall and accustomed for the eleccion of the Governor of the said Company or where else the Governor of the said Company for the tyme being or his Deputy shall appoint And that the said Governor and Company or the greater part of them whereof the Governor for the tyme being or his Deputy to bee one being then and there present shall and may then and there before theire Departure from the said place elect and nominate one or more of the said Company to bee of the Comittee of the said Company in the place and stead of him or them that soe dyed or were or was soe removed which person or persons soe elected and nominated to the Office of Comittee of the said Company shall have and exercize the said Office for and dureing the residue of the said yeare takeing first a Corporall Oath as is aforesaid for the due execucion thereof and this to bee done from tyme to tyme soe often as the case shall require And to the end the said Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Tradeing into Hudsons Bay may bee encouraged to undertake and effectually to prosecute the said designe of our more especiall grace certaine knowledge and meere Mocion WEE HAVE given granted and confirmed

And by these presentes for us our heires and successors DOE give grant and confirme unto the said Governor and Company and theire successors the sole Trade and Commerce of all those Seas Streightes Bayes Rivers Lakes Creekes and Soundes in whatsoever Latitude they shall bee that lye within the entrance of the Streightes commonly called Hudsons Streightes together with all the Landes and Territoryes upon the Countryes Coastes and confynes of the Seas Bayes Lakes Rivers Creekes and Soundes aforesaid that are not already actually possessed by or granted to any of our Subjectes or possessed by the Subjectes of any other Christian Prince or State with the Fishing of all Sortes of Fish Whales Sturgions and all other Royall Fishes in the Seas Bayes Islettes and Rivers within the premisses and the Fish therein taken together with the Royalty of the Sea upon the Coastes within the Lymittes aforesaid and all Mynes Royall aswell discovered as not discovered of Gold Silver Gemms and pretious Stones to bee found or discovered within the Territoryes Lymittes and Places aforesaid And that the said Land bee from henceforth reckoned and reputed as one of our Plantacions or Colonyes in America called *Ruperts Land* AND FURTHER WEE DOE by these presentes for us our heires and successors make create and constitute the said Governor and Company for the tyme being and theire successors the true and absolute Lordes and Proprietors of the same Territory lymittes and places aforesaid And of all other the premisses SAVING ALWAYES the faith Allegiance and Soveraigne Dominion due to us our heires and successors for the same To HAVE HOLD possesse and enjoy the said Territory lymittes and places and all and singuler other the premisses hereby granted as aforesaid with theire and every of their Rightes Members Jurisdiccions Prerogatives Royaltyes and Appurtenances whatsoever to them the said Governor and Company and theire Successors for ever TO BEE HOLDEN of us our heires and successors as of our Mannor of East Greenwich in our County of Kent in free and common Soccage and not in Capite or by Knightes Service YEILDING AND PAYING yearely to us our heires and

Successors for the same two Elks and two Black beavers whensoever and as often as Wee our heires and successors shall happen to enter into the said Countryes Territoryes and Regions hereby granted AND FURTHER our will and pleasure is And by these presentes for us our heires and successors WEE DOE grant unto the said Governor and Company and to theire successors that itt shall and may bee lawfull to and for the said Governor and Company and theire successors from tyme to tyme to assemble themselves for or about any the matters causes affaires or businesses of the said Trade in any place or places for the same convenient within our Dominions or elsewhere and there to hold Court for the said Company and the affaires thereof And that alsoe itt shall and may bee lawfull to and for them and the greater part of them being soe assembled and that shall then and there bee present in any such place or places whereof the Governor or his Deputy for the tyme being to bee one to make ordeyne and constitute such and soe many reasonable Lawes Constitucions Orders and Ordinances as to them or the greater part of them being then and there present shall seeme necessary and convenient for the good Government of the said Company and of all Governors of Colonyes Fort and Plantacions Factors Masters Mariners and other Officers employed or to bee employed in any of the Territoryes and Landes aforesaid and in any of theire Voyages and for the better advancement and contynuance of the said Trade or Traffick and Plantacions and the same Lawes Constitucions Orders and Ordinances soe made to putt in use and execute accordingly and at theire pleasure to revoake and alter the same or any of them as the occasion shall require And that the said Governor and Company soe often as they shall make ordeyne or establish any such Lawes Constitucions Orders and Ordinances in such forme as aforesaid shall and may lawfully impose ordeyne limitt and provide such paines penaltyes and punishmentes upon all Offenders contrary to such Lawes Constitucions Orders and Ordinances or any of them as to the said Governor and Company for the tyme being or the greater part of them then and there being present

the said Governor or his Deputy being alwayes one shall seeme necessary requisite or convenient for the observacion of the same Lawes Constitucions Orders and Ordinances And the same Fynes and Amerciamentes shall and may by theire Officers and Servantes from tyme to tyme to bee appointed for that purpose levy take and have to the use of the said Governor and Company and theire successors without the impediment of us our heires or successors or of any the Officers or Ministers of us our heires or successors and without any accompt therefore to us our heires or successors to bee made All and singuler which Lawes Constitucions Orders and Ordinances soe as aforesaid to bee made WEE WILL to bee duely observed and kept under the paines and penaltyes therein to bee conteyned soe alwayes as the said Lawes Constitucions Orders and Ordinances Fynes and Amerciamentes bee reasonable and not contrary or repugnant but as neare as may bee agreeable to the Lawes Statutes or Customes of this our Realme AND FURTHERMORE of our ample and abundant grace certaine knowledge and meere mocion WEE HAVE granted and by these presentes for us our heires and successors DOE grant unto the said Governor and Company and theire Successors That they and theire Successors and theire Factors Servantes and Agentes for them and on theire behalfe and not otherwise shall for ever hereafter have use and enjoy not only the whole Entire and only Trade and Traffick and the whole entire and only liberty use and priviledge of tradeing and Trafficking to and from the Territory Lymittes and places aforesaid but alsoe the whole and entire Trade and Trafficke to and from all Havens Bayes Creekes Rivers Lakes and Seas into which they shall find entrance or passage by water or Land out of the Territoryes Lymittes or places aforesaid and to and with all the Natives and People Inhabiteing or which shall inhabit within the Territoryes Lymittes and places aforesaid and to and with all other Nacions Inhabiteing any the Coastes adjacent to the said Territoryes Lymittes and places which are not already possessed as aforesaid or whereof the sole liberty or priviledge of Trade and Trafficke is not granted

to any other of our Subjectes And wee of our further Royall favour And of our more especiall grace certaine knowledge and meere Mocion have granted and by these presentes for us our heires and Successors doe grant to the said Governor and Company and to theire Successors That neither the said Territoryes Lymittes and places hereby Granted as aforesaid nor any part thereof nor the islandes Havens Portes Cittyes Townes or places thereof or therein conteyned shall bee visited frequented or haunted by any of the Subjectes of us our heires or successors contrary to the true meaneing of these presentes and by vertue of our Prerogative Royall which wee will not have in that behalfe argued or brought into Question Wee streightly Charge Command and prohibite for us our heires and Successors all the subjectes of us our heires and Successors of what degree or Quality soever they bee that none of them directly or indirectly doe visit haunt frequent or Trade Trafficke or Adventure by way of Merchandize into or from any the said Territoryes Lymittes or Places hereby granted or any or either of them other then the said Governor and Company and such perticuler persons as now bee or hereafter shall bee of that Company theire Agentes Factors and Assignes unlesse itt bee by the Lycence and agreement of the said Governor and Company in writing first had and obteyned under theire Common Seale to bee granted upon paine that every such person or persons that shall Trade or Trafficke into or from any the Countryes Territoryes or Lymittes aforesaid other then the said Governor and Company and theire Successors shall incurr our Indignacion and the forfeiture and the losse of the Goodes Merchandizes and other thinges whatsoever which soe shall bee brought into this Realme of England or any the Dominions of the same contrary to our said Prohibicion or the purport or true meaneing of these presentes for which the said Governor and Company shall finde take and seize in other places out of our Dominions where the said Company their Agentes Factors or Ministers shall Trade Traffick inhabitt by vertue of these our Letters Patente As alsoe the Shipp and Shippes with the Furniture thereof wherein such goodes Merchandizes

and other thinges shall bee brought or found the one halfe of all the said Forfeitures to bee to us our heires and sucessors and the other halfe thereof WEE DOE by these Presentes cleerely and wholly for us our heires and Successors Give and Grant unto the said Governor and Company and theire Successors AND FURTHER all and every the said Offenders for theire said contempt to suffer such other punishment as to us our heires or Successors for soe high a contempt shall seeme meete and convenient and not to bee in any wise delivered untill they and every of them shall become bound unto the said Governor for the tyme being in the summe of one thousand Poundes at the least at noe tyme then after to Trade or Traffick into any of the said places Seas Streightes Bayes Portes Havens or Territoryes aforesaid contrary to our Expresse Commandment in that behalfe herein sett downe and published AND FURTHER of our more especiall grace WEE HAVE condiscended and granted And by these presentes for us our heires and Successors DOE grant unto the said Governor and Company and theire successors That Wee our heires and Successors will not Grant liberty lycence or power to any person or persons whatsoever contrary to the tenour of these our Letters Patente to Trade trafficke or inhabit unto or upon any the Territoryes lymittes or places afore specifyed contrary to the true meaneing of these presentes without the consent of the said Governor and Company or the most part of them AND OF our more abundant grace and favour to the said Governor and Company WEE DOE hereby declare our will and pleasure to bee that if it shall soe happen that any of the persons free or to bee free of the said Company of Adventurers of England Tradeing into Hudsons Bay who shall before the goeing forth of any Shipp or Shippes appointed for A VOYAGE or otherwise promise or agree by Writeing under his or theire handes to adventure any summe or Sumes of money towardes the furnishing any provision or maintainance of any voyage or voyages sett forth or to bee sett forth or intended or meant to bee sett forth by the said Governor and Company or the more part of them present at any Publick Assembly commonly called

theire Generall Court shall not within the Space of twenty Dayes next after Warneing given to him or them by the said Governor or Company or theire knowne Officer or Minister bring in and deliver to the Treasurer or Treasurers appointed for the Company such summes of money as shall have beene expressed and sett downe in writeing by the said Person or Persons subscribed with the name of the said Adventurer or Adventurers that then and at all Tymes after itt shall and may bee lawfull to and for the said Governor and Company or the more part of them present WHEREOF the said Governor or his Deputy to bee one at any of theire Generall Courtes or Generall Assemblyes to remove and disfranchise him or them and every such person and persons at their wills and pleasures and hee or they soe removed and disfranchised not to bee permitted to trade into the Countryes Territoryes and Lymittes aforesaid or any part thereof nor to have any Adventure or Stock goeing or remaineing with or amongst the said Company without the speciall lycence of the said Governor and Company or the more part of them present at any Generall Court first had and obteyned in that behalfe Any thing before in these presentes to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding AND OUR WILL AND PLEASURE IS And hereby wee doe alsoe ordeyne that itt shall and may bee lawfull to and for the said Governor and Company or the greater part of them whereof the Governor for the tyme being or his Deputy to bee one to admitt into and to bee of the said Company all such Servantes or Factors of or for the said Company and all such others as to them or the most part of them present at any Court held for the said Company the Governor or his Deputy being one shall be thought fitt and agreeable with the Orders and Ordinances made and to bee made for the Government of the said Company AND FURTHER Our will and pleasure is And by these presentes for us our heires and Successors WEE DOE grant unto the said Governor and Company and to theire Successors that itt shall and may bee lawfull in all Eleccions and Bye-Lawes to bee made by the Generall Court of the Adventurers of the said Company that every person shall have a number of votes

according to his Stock that is to say for every hundred poundes by him subscribed or brought into the present Stock one vote and that any of these that have Subscribed lesse then one hundred poundes may joyne theire respective summes to make upp one hundred poundes and have one vote joyntly for the same and not otherwise AND FURTHER of our especiall grace certaine knowledge and meere mocion WEE DOE for us our heires and successors grant to and with the said Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Tradeing into Hudsons Bay that all Landes Islandes Territoryes Plantacions Fortes Fortificacions Factoryes or Colonyes where the said Companyes Factoryes and Trade are or shall bee within any the Portes and places afore lymitted shall bee ymediately and from henceforth under the power and command of the said Governor and Company theire Successors and Assignes SAVING the faith and Allegiance due to bee performed to us our heires and successors as aforesaid and that the said Governor and Company shall have liberty full Power and authority to appoint and establish Governors and all other Officers to governe them And that the Governor and his Councill of the severall and respective places where the said Company shall have Plantacions Fortes Factoryes Colonyes or Places of Trade within any the Countryes Landes or Territoryes hereby granted may have power to judge all persons belonging to the said Governor and Company or that shall live under them in all Causes whether Civill or Criminall according to the Lawes of this Kingdome and to execute Justice accordingly And in case any crime or misdemeanor shall bee committed in any of the said Companyes Plantacions Fortes Factoryes or Places of Trade within the Lymittes aforesaid where Judicature cannot bee executed for want of a Governor and Councill there then in such case itt shall and may bee lawfull for the chiefe Factor of that place and his Councill to transmitt the party together with the offence to such other Plantacion Factory or Fort where there shall bee a Governor and Councill where Justice may bee executed or into this Kingdome of England as shall bee thought most convenient there to receive such

punishment as the nature of his offence shall deserve And Moreover Our will and pleasure is And by these presentes for us our heires and Successors Wee doe give and grant unto the said Governor and Company and theire Successors free Liberty and Lycence in case they conceive it necessary to send either Shippes of Warre Men or Amunicion unto any theire Plantacions Fortes Factoryes or Places of Trade aforesaid for the security and defence of the same and to choose Comanders and Officers over them and to give them power and authority by Commission under theire Common Seale or otherwise to continue or make peace or Warre with any Prince or People whatsoever that are not Christians in any places where the said Company shall have any Plantacions Fortes or Factoryes or adjacent thereunto as shall bee most for the advantage and benefitt of the said Governor and Company and of theire Trade and alsoe to right and recompence themselves upon the Goodes Estates or people of those partes by whome the said Governor and Company shall susteyne any injury losse or dammage or upon any other People whatsoever that shall any way contrary to the intent of these presentes interrupt wrong or injure them in theire said Trade within the said places Territoryes and Lymittes granted by this Charter and that itt shall and may bee lawfull to and for the said Governor and Company and theire Successors from tyme to tyme and at all tymes from henceforth to Erect and build such Castles Fortificacions Fortes Garrisons Colonyes or Plantacions Townes or Villages in any partes or places within the Lymittes and Boundes granted before in these presentes unto the said Governor and Company as they in theire Discrecions shall thinke fitt and requisite and for the supply of such as shall bee needefull and convenient to keepe and bee in the same to send out of this Kingdome to the said Castles Forts Fortificacions Garrisons Colonyes Plantacions Townes or Villages all Kindes of Cloathing Provision of Victualls Ammunicion and Implementes necessary for such purpose paying the Dutyes and Customes for the same As alsoe to transport and carry over such number of Men being willing thereunto or not prohibited as they shall thinke

fitt and also to governe them in such legall and reasonable manner as the said Governor and Company shall thinke best and to inflict punishment for misdemeanors or impose such Fynes upon them for breach of theire Orders as in these Presentes are formerly expressed AND FURTHER Our will and pleasure is And by these presentes for us our heires and Successors WEE DOE grant unto the said Governor and Company and to theire Successors full Power and lawfull authority to seize upon the Persons of all such English or any other our Subjectes which shall sayle into Hudsons Bay or Inhabit in any of the Countryes Islandes or Territoryes hereby Granted to the said Governor and Company without their leave and Lycence in that Behalfe first had and obteyned or that shall contemne or disobey theire Orders and send them to England and that all and every Person and Persons being our Subjectes any wayes Imployed by the said Governor and Company within any the Partes places and Lymittes aforesaid shall bee lyable unto and suffer such punnishment for any Offences by them committed in the Partes aforesaid as the President and Councill for the said Governor and Company there shall thinke fitt and the meritt of the offence shall require as aforesaid And in case any Person or Persons being convicted and Sentenced by the President and Councill of the said Governor and Company in the Countryes Landes and Lymittes aforesaid theire Factors or Agentes there for any Offence by them done shall appeale from the same That then and in such Case itt shall and may bee lawfull to and for the said President and Councill Factors or Agentes to seize upon him or them and to carry him or them home Prisoners into England to the said Governor and Company there to receive such condigne punnishment as his Cause shall require and the Law of this Nacion allow of and for the better discovery of abuses and injuryes to bee done unto the said Governor and Company or theire Successors by any Servantes by them to bee imployed in the said Voyages and Plantacions itt shall and may bee lawfull to and for the said Governor and Company and theire respective Presidentes Chiefe Agent or Governor in the partes

aforesaid to examine upon Oath all Factors Masters Pursers Supra Cargoes Commanders of Castles Fortes Fortificacions Plantacions or Colonyes or other Persons touching or concerneing any matter or thing in which by Law or usage an Oath may bee administred soe as the said Oath and the matter therein conteyned bee not repugnant but agreeable to the Lawes of this Realme And Wee doe hereby streightly charge and Command all and singuler our Admiralls Vice-Admiralls Justices Mayors Sheriffes Constables Bayliffes and all and singuler other our Officers Ministers Liege Men and Subjectes whatsoever to bee aydeing favouring helping and assisting to the said Governor and Company and to theire Successors and to theire Deputyes Officers Factors Servantes Assignes and Ministers and every of them in executeing and enjoying the premisses as well on Land as on Sea from tyme to tyme when any of you shall thereunto bee required any Statute Act Ordinance Proviso Proclamacion or restraint heretofore had made sett forth ordeyned or provided or any other matter cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding In witnes whereof wee have caused these our Letters to bee made Patentes Witnes Our Selfe at Westminster the second day of May in the two and twentieth yeare of our Raigne

By Writt of Privy Seale

PIGOTT

Seal.

APPENDIX B

BUSSE ISLAND A PERPETUITY GRAUNTED TO THE ADVENTURES OF ENGLAND TRADING TO HUDSONS BAY

APPENDIX B

BUSSE ISLAND A PERPETUITY GRAUNTED TO THE ADVENTURES OF ENGLAND TRADING TO HUDSONS BAY. PIGOTT.

13th May 27th Car. 2nd.[1]

CHARLES THE SECOND BY THE grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland defender of the faith etc. To ALL to whome these presentes shall come greeting KNOW YEE that Wee for divers good causes and Consideracions vs therevnto moveing of our especiall grace certaine knowledge and meere mocion HAVE given and granted And by these presentes for vs, our heires, and Successors, DOE give and grant vnto the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England tradeing into Hudsons Bay and theire Successors, All that Island called the Busse Island lying betweene fifty seaven and fifty nyne Degrees of Northerne Latitude or thereaboutes, and the sole trade and commerce of all the Seas Bayes Islettes Rivers Creekes and Sounds whatsoever lying within neare or about the said Island with the fishing of all sortes, of Fish as well Whales Sturgeons and all Royall Fishes as all other sortes of fish in the Seas, Bayes Islettes, and Rivers, aforesaid Together with the Royalty of the Sea and all Lakes, Creekes and Rivers, vpon about or within the Island aforesaid And all mynes Royall as well discovered as not discovered of Gold Silver Gemmes and Precious Stones to bee

[1] This Charter of May 13, 1675, is in possession of the Northamptonshire Record Society (G. 3173), and acknowledgment is made to the Council of the Society for their courtesy in allowing it to be included in this volume. See p. 215.

found or discovered within the Island aforesaid And Wee do by these presentes, for vs, our heires, and Successors, make create and constitute the said Governor and Company for the tyme being and theire Successors, the true and absolute Lords, and Proprietors of the said Island and of all other the premisses. Saveing alwayes the faith Allegiance and Soveraigne Dominion due to vs our heires and Successors. To have hold possesse and enioy the said Island called the Busse Island and all and singuler other the premisses hereby granted as aforesaid with theire and every of theire rightes members, Jurisdiccions, Prerogatives, Royaltyes, and appurtenances whatsoever to them the said Governor and Company and theire Successors, for ever to bee holden of vs, our heires, and Successors, as, of our Mannor of East Greenwich in our County of Kent in free and Common Soccage and not in Capite or by Knightes Service And furthermore of our more ample and abundant grace certaine knowledge and meere mocion Wee have granted And by these presentes, for vs our heires, and Successors. Doe grant vnto the said Governor and Company and theire Successors. That they and their Successors, shall and may have vse exercise and enioy within the Island and Territoryes, hereby granted all such and the same libertyes, powers, privileges, and authorityes, in all thinges, as they doe may or ought to have and enioy within any other Countryes, Seas, Bayes, Islands, or Territoryes, whatsoever heretofore granted to the said Governor and Company by Charter or Letters Patentes vnder our Great Seale of England beareing date the second day of May in the two and twentieth yeare of our Raigne And Wee doe hereby streightly charge and command all and Singuler our Admiralls, Vice admiralls, Justices, Maiors, Sherriffes, Constables Bayliffes and all and singuler other our Officers, Ministers Leigemen and Subject, whatsoever to bee ayding favouring helpeing and assisting to the said Governor and Company and theire Successors, and to theire Deputyes, Officers Factors, Servantes, Assignes, and Ministers, and every of them in Executeing and enioying the premisses, and the powers, and authorityes, aforesaid

from tyme to tyme when they or any of them shall bee therevnto required Any Statute Act Ordinance Provisor Proclamacion or Restraint heretofore had made sett forth ordeyned or provided or any other matter cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding In witnes whereof Wee have caused these our Letters to bee made Patentes. Witness. Our Selfe att Westminster the Thirteenth day of May in the Seaven and twentieth yeare of our Raigne.

By Writt of Privy Seale

PIGOTT

Seal.

APPENDIX C

LEDGER ACCOUNTS OF GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNORS AND MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE HOLDING OFFICE 1671–74, AND OF ALL ADVENTURERS NAMED IN THE CHARTER OF MAY 2, 1670[1]

[1] A.14/1, fos. 46d.-102. Modern folio references to the Ledger are given here and in all other footnotes in this volume. The folios mentioned in the accounts themselves refer to the original numbering of the Ledger. The accounts have been arranged alphabetically for easy reference, but otherwise they are exact transcriptions and no attempt has been made to change the Old Style to New Style dates.

Accounts of

Duke of Albemarle
Earl of Arlington
Sir George Carteret
Sir Peter Colleton
Earl of Craven
John Fenn
Dannett Foorthe
John Foorthe
Sir John Griffith
Richard Hawkins
Sir James Hayes
Sir Edward Hungerford
Sir John Kirke
Francis Millington
Sir Paul Neile
John Portman
William Pretyman
Sir John Robinson
Prince Rupert
Earl of Shaftesbury
Sir Robert Vyner

1667

Christopher, Duke of Albemarle

Christopher Duke of Albemarle [1] Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To his share in the generall Stock and Adventure	300	–	–
	300	–	–

1674

		£	s.	d.
Decemb. 10th	To an additionall share in ye genll. Stock & Adventure	200	–	–
		500	–	–

1667

Henry, Earl of Arlington

Henry Earle of Arlington [2] Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To his Share in the Generall Stock and Adventure	200	–	–
	200	–	–

[1] A.14/1, fos. 47d.-48.
[2] Ibid., fos. 48d.-49.

1667

	p. Contra Cr.	£	s.	d.	*Christopher, Duke of Albemarle*
	By severall Goods & Merchandizes delivered for the Companyes use being his proportion in the remaines of a former Cargoe	82	5	3	
1670					
March 30	By Cash paid to Mr. John Portman .	217	14	9	
		300	–	–	

1674

Febr. 2d	By Cash paid in to John Lindsay Esqr. Treasurer	100	–	–
March 10	By Cash paid more to ditto . . .	100	–	–
		500	–	–

1667

	p. Contra Cr.				*Henry, Earl of Arlington*
1668					
July 9	By Cash paid Mr. John Portman . .	200	–	–	
		200	–	–	

1667

Sir George Carteret

Sr. George Carterett [1] Dr.

	To his share in the Generall Stock and Adventure	300	–	–
	To a further share in ye General Stock .	100	–	–
1669 May 7th	To Cash paid him by Mr. John Portman	208	–	–
	To Ballance carryed to folio 33 in Ledger 2	65	14	2
		673	14	2
	His share now remaining in ye genll. Stock is	400	–	–

1667

Sir George Carteret

Sr. George Carterett [2] Dr.

January 4	To Cash paid him by Mr. Portman .	70	–	–

[1] Ibid., fos. 49d.-50

[2] Ibid., fos. 76d.-77.

1667

Sir George Carteret

	Per Contra Cr.			
	By his proportion in the remaines of a former Cargo	208	16	8
Decemb. 10	By Cash paid to Mr. John Portman .	20	–	–
March 17 1668	By Cash paid to ditto	30	–	–
June 11	More	100	–	–
July 9 1669	More	50	–	–
March 26	More	50	–	–
January 27 1670	More	20	–	–
May 26	More	30	–	–
Novemb. 7	More	50	–	–
	By Interest due for the last £50 to Octob. 25 1675	14	17	6
	By Assignment of a Share from his Highss. Pr. Rupert	100	–	–
		673	14	2

Vide fol. 31

1667

Sir George Carteret

	Per Contra Cr.			
	By Cash paid for the *Discovery* Ketch (which was bought for the Companyes use & Sold by their Order) more then she produced upon Sale	70	–	–

1667

Sir Peter Colleton

Sr. Peter Colleton [1] Dr.

To his share in the generall Stock & Adventure . . . . . 300 – –

1671

July 24 To Cash paid him by Mr. John Portman . 50 – –

To Cash assigned to Sr. John Griffiths Acct. 214 13 1

564 13 1

1674

His share in the Generall Stock still remaines . . . . . 300 – –

1667

William, Earl of Craven

William Earle of Craven [2] Dr.

To his share in the Generall Stock and Adventure . . . . . 300 – –

300 – –

1670

Aprill 4th Assigned to Sr. Paule Neile ½ his proportion in the genll. Stock being . £150: 00*s*. 00*d*.

Vide fol. 6

His remaining share in the Generall Stock & Adventure is . . . . . 150 – –

1674

March 1st To an additionall share in ye Genll. Stock & Adventure . . . . . 50 – –

200 – –

[1] Ibid., fos. 50d.-51. [2] Ibid., fos. 47d.-48.

1667

Sir Peter Colleton

	P. Contra	Cr.			
	By his proportion of Goods in the Remaines of a former Cargoe . .		181	11	10
Novbr. 27	By Cash paid Mr. John Portman . .		40	–	–
1668 Aprill 8	By Cash paid to ditto		55	–	–
1669 May 7	More		61	9	–
1670 May 26	More		70	–	–
Novemb. 7	More lent the Company . . .		50	–	–
	By Cash paid to Mr. Gooseberry & Radison	C.4	96	9	2
	By Incident charges as p. acct. of particulers	C.4	10	3	1
			564	13	1

1667

William, Earl of Craven

	p. Contra	Cr.			
	By his proportion in ye remaines of a former Cargoe		82	5	3
1669 May 15	By Cash paid Mr. John Portman . .		50	–	–
January 27	More		67	14	9
March 19	More		100	–	–
			300	–	–

1670
Apll. 4th By Stock remaining . . . . 150 – –

1674
March 23 By Cash paid to Mr. Lindsay Treasurer . 50 – –

200 – –

1667

John Fenn, Esq.

John Fenn Esqr.[1] Dr.
To his share in the Generall Stock and Adventure . . . . . 300 – –

300 – –

Assigned this whole Share to Sr. James Hayes £300
Assigned also the £50 Lent . . 50
Together with the Interest . . . 000 – –

1669

Dannett Foorthe, Esq.

Dannett Forth Esqr.[2] Dr.
To his share in the Generall Stock and Adventure . . . . . 300 – –

1674

Assigned this whole share to the Accompt of Sr. James Hayes fol. 7 being £300

000 – –

[1] Ibid., fos. 54d.-55.
[2] Ibid., fos. 56d.-57.

1667

John Fenn, Esq.

	p. Contra	Cr.			
Decemb. 10	By Cash paid to Mr. John Portman . .	20	–	–	
1668					
Aprill 8	By Cash paid to ditto	55	–	–	
July 2	More	00	–	–	
Novemb. 14	More	125	–	–	
March 15	More	50	–	–	
1670					
May 25	More	50	–	–	
Novemb. 7	More—Lent	50	–	–	
		350	–	–	

1669

Dannett Foorthe, Esq.

	Per Contra	Cr.			
May 21	By Cash paid Mr. John Portman . .	300	–	–	
		000	–	–	

1669

John Foorthe, Esq.

John Forth Esqr.[1] Dr.

To his share in the Generall Stock and Adventure . . . . . 300 – –

1673

July 29 Assigned this whole share to the Earle of Shaftsbury £300 fol. 3

Novem. 30 To a further share in the Generall Stock & Adventure . . . . . 300 – –

To a further share in the Generall Stock & Adventure . . . . . 150 – –

450 – –

Assigned this whole share & a halfe to ye Accompt of Sr. James Hayes fol. 7 being £450

000 – –

1667

Sir John Griffith

Sr. John Griffith [2] Dr.

To his share in the Generall Stock . . 300 – –

300 – –

[1] Ibid.

[2] Ibid., fos. 52d.-53.

1669

John Foorthe, Esq.

	per Contra	Cr.	
May 21th	By Cash paid Mr. John Portman . .	300	– –
Novemb. 30	By Assignement from Sr. William Bucknall & Cash paid in as p. his Accompt fol. 12 .	300	– –
	By Assignment from George Dashwood Esq. & Cash pd. in as p. his Accompt fol. 14	150	– –
		450	– –
		000	– –

1667

Sir John Griffith

1668	per Contra	Cr.	
Aprill 8th	By Cash paid to Mr. John Portman . .	55	– –
1670			
June 1	By Cash paid to ditto	30	– –
	By Cash assigned him from ye acct. of Sr. Peter Colleton	214	13 1
	By profit & Losse	6	11
		300	– –

Mr. Richard Hawkins

1672

Mr. Richard Hawkins [1] Dr.

To his share in the Generall Stock and Adventure . . . . . 300 – –

Assigned this whole Share to Sr. James Hayes folio 21 Three hundred pounds

000 – –

Sir James Hayes

1667 [2]

Sr. James Hayes Dr.

To his first Share in the Generall Stock & Adventure . . . . . 300 – –

To the share of John Fenn Esqr. assigned from his Acct. to this the . 300 – –

1674 July 11 To a third share in the Generall Stock & Adventure . . . . . 300 – –

900 – –

To a share & a halfe assigned from Ald. John Forth . . . . . 450 – –

To a share assigned him from Ald. Dannet Forth . . . . . 300 – –

To halfe a share assigned him from Wm. Dashwood Esqr. 150 0 0

1800 – –

[1] Ibid., fos. 61d.-62.

[2] Ibid., fos. 52d.-53.

1672

	Per Contra	Cr.			
May 18	By Cash paid to Sr. John Robinson Treasurer	300	–	–	*Mr. Richard Hawkins*
		000	–	–	

1667

	Per Contra	Cr.			
Decemb. 24 1668	By Cash paid Mr. John Portman . .	20	–	–	*Sir James Hayes*
Aprill 8	By Cash paid to ditto	55	–	–	
June 15	More	125	–	–	
Febr. 25 1669	More	50	–	–	
May 13 1670	More	20	–	–	
May 28	More	30	–	–	
	By Cash paid to Mr. Portman at severall times by Mr. John Fenn as by his particular Accompt fol. 9	300	–	–	
1674					
July 11	By Cash paid to Mr. Richard Hawkins Treasurer	300	–	–	
		900	–	–	
	By Cash paid by Ald. John & Ald. Dannet Forth & Wm. Dashwood Esqr. as by their Accts.	900	–	–	
		1800	–	–	

Vide fol. 33

Sir James Hayes

Sr. James Hayes[1] Dr.

1674 To his shares in the Generall Stock & Adventure as in folio 7 . . . . 1800 – –

1675

May 13 To a further share in the Generall Stock and Adventure Three hundred pounds bought of Mr. Hawkins fol. 16 & Assigned to George Pitts Esqr. fo. 20

Sept. 15 To a further share bought of Sr. John Robinson being his whole pportion fol. 4 Four hundred pounds

Assigned to Sr. Richard Munden fol. 107 Two hundred pounds

Assigned to James Buck Esqr. fol. 107 One hundred pounds

Assigned to Capt. Hopefor Bendall fol. 108 One hundred pounds

Novemb. Assigned to Sr. William Warren Three hundred pounds . . . . . 300 – –

1676

March 25 Sr. James Hayes his Share now remaining is Fifteen hundred pounds . . . . 1500 – –

[1] Ibid., fos. 66d.-67.

p. Contra Cr. *Sir James Hayes*

By Cash paid to the Treasurers of the Company as in folio 7 . . . . 1800 – –

Sir James Hayes

1667-8

Sr. James Hayes[1] Dr.

Febr. 11th	To Cash paid him by Mr. John Portman	6	2	6
May 22	More paid him by ditto	6	–	–
29	More paid him by ditto	200	–	–
June 1	More	30	–	–
December 21	More	2	13	6
Jan. 13	More	4	15	–
1669				
Apll. 16	More	3	3	–
May 12	More	40	–	–
June 23	More	5	–	–
Augt. 7	More	20	–	–
Octobr. 21	More	20	–	–
Jan. 29	More to Mr. Thatcher	40	–	–
Febr. 15	More to Mr. Thatcher	40	–	–
1670				
May 28	More	35	3	10
—	More	14	10	8
—	More	20	5	6
Janary. 4	More	7	–	–
1671				
Apll. 4	More	2	–	–
Jan 24				
1672				
May 28	To Cash paid him by Sr. John Robinson	9	8	6
Sept. 4	More paid him p. ditto	15	–	–
1674		521	2	6
Dec. 12	To Cash paid him by Mr. John Lindsay	20	–	–
Jan. 27	To him more p. ditto	20	–	–
1675				
May 18	To him more p. ditto	20	–	–
June 18	To him more p. ditto	5	–	–
	To Ballance carryed to folio 32 in ye new Ledger	50	–	–
		636	2	6

[1] Ibid., fos. 78d.-79.

1667-8

	p. Contra Cr.				*Sir James Hayes*
Febr. 11th	By money paid for his Mats. Order for Loane of the *Eaglet* Ketch H.1 . .	6	2	6	
May 22	By money paid for powder for the Companyes use	6	–	–	
	By money paid ye Seamen of the *Eaglet* and *Nonsuch* Ketches at Gravesend . .	229	–	4	
June 5	By money repaid to Mr. John Portman .		19	8	
Decemb. 21	By money paid for an Order of Councill for the *Harderine* Pinke H.7 . . .	2	13	6	
Jan 13. 1669	By money paid for another Order . .	4	15	–	
Apll. 16	By fees of two Orders H.8	3	3	–	
May 12	By money paid at Woolwich at the Kings Yard H.5	40	–	–	
June 23	By money disbursed for translating a Booke of Radisons H.6	5	–	–	
1670					
May 28	By money Expended in taking out the Patent with the whole charge of the same and the Duplicate	169	14	6	
	By other money expended about the publick businesse of the Company . . .	20	5	6	
Janu. 4	By money paid Mr. Harris for cutting the Publick seale of ye Company . . .	7	–	–	
1671					
Apll. 4	By money paid by Richard Beane for Copie of the Muscovy Companyes Charter .	2	–	–	
Jan 24	By money Lent the Company . .	50	–	–	
1672	By Interest	–	–	–	
May 28	By money disbursed by Richard Beane for the Compas. service	9	8	6	
	By money disbursed for Commissions & Protections	15	–	–	
		571	2	6	
	By charges expended for obtaining a Patent for Buss Island under the Great Seale of England	65	–	–	
		636	2	6	

Sir Edward Hungerford

1667

Sr. Edward Hungerford [1] Dr.

To his Share in the Generall Stock and Adventure . . . . . 300 – –

300 – –

To Ballance carryed to folio 33 in Ledger 2 61 5 –

Sir John Kirke

1667

Sr. John Kirke [2] Dr.

To his Share in the Generall Stock and Adventure . . . . . 300 – –

1672

May 7 To Cash paid him by Sr. John Robinson . 54 10 –

354 10 –

His share remaines Still . . . . 300 – –

[1] Ibid., fos. 51d.-52.

[2] Ibid., fos. 53d.-54.

Sir Edward Hungerford

1667

	p. Contra	Cr.			
Decemb. 24	By Cash paid Mr. John Portman . .	20	–	–	
1668					
Aprill 8	By Cash paid to ditto	55	–	–	
June 15	More	125	–	–	
Febr. 25	More	50	–	–	
1669					
May 13	More	20	–	–	
1670					
May 28	More	30	–	–	
		300	–	–	
1671					
Jan. 24	More lent ye Company	50	–	–	
	By Interest due to ye 25th October 1675 .	11	5	–	
		61	5	–	

Sir John Kirke

1667

	Per Contra	Cr.			
Febr. 10	By Cash paid Mr. John Portman . .	20	–	–	
1668					
Aprill 8	By Cash paid to ditto	30	–	–	
May 5	more	25	–	–	
22	more	25	–	–	
July 2	More	25	–	–	
Octob. 3	More	60	–	–	
Febr. 4	More	15	–	–	
1669					
May 7	More	70	–	–	
1670					
Octobr. 28	More	50	–	–	
1671					
Novemb. 25	More	16	10	–	
	By Cash disbursed for French goods more then recd. as p. acc. K.3 . . .	13	10	–	
	By Interest due for £50 as p. Mr. Heatlyes Certificate K.4	4	10	0	
		354	10	–	

Vide Folio 53

1668

Sir John Kirke

	Sr. John Kirke [1] Dr.			
May 28th	To Cash paid him by Mr. John Portman .	26	–	–
1670				
June 3d	To Cash paid him p. ditto . . .	300	–	–
1672				
Aprill 30th	To 98 lb. ¾ of Beaver delivered him at 7*s.* p. lb.	34	11	3
June 22	To Cash paid him by Sr. John Robinson .	28	19	–
		389	10	3

1667

Francis Millington, Esq.

	Francis Millington Esqr. [2] Dr.			
	To his share in the Generall Stock and Adventure	300	–	–
1672				
May 7th	To Cash paid him by Mr. John Portman .	54	09	1
		354	9	1
	His share still remaining is . . .	300	–	–

[1] Ibid., fos. 98d.-99.

[2] Ibid., fos. 53d.-54.

1668

Sir John Kirke

	p. Contra	Cr.			
	By a parcell of Brandy dd. on board the *Eaglet & Nonsuch* K.1		26	–	–
1670	By Cash paid to Severall Seamen at their departure from Gravesend		133	4	6
July 25	By Cash repaid to Mr. John Portman	as by accompt of pticulars. K.2	80	8	–
	By Cash paid Capt. Newland at Gravesend		21	5	–
	By Cash paid Gooseberry & Radison		6	10	–
	By Cash paid Capt. Gillam		48	13	–
	Incident charges		9	19	6
	By 98 lb. & ¾ of Beaver made into Hatts and presented to Severall persons according to Order of the Committee		34	11	3
1672 June 22	By a pcell. of french goods bought for ye use of the Company		28	19	–
			389	10	3

1667

Francis Millington, Esq.

	Per Contra	Cr.			
Octob. 31	By Cash paid Mr. John Portman		20	–	–
Febr. 10 1668	By cash paid to ditto		30	–	–
May 28	By Cash paid to ditto		90	–	–
Augt. 14 1668 [*sic*]	More		60	–	–
March 26 69	More		50	–	–
May 7 1670	More		20	–	–
April 22	More		30	–	–
Novemb. 2	More		50	–	–
	By Interest due for the last £50		4	9	1
			354	9	1

1669

Francis Millington, Esq.

Francis Millington Esqr.[1] Dr.

Aprill 17th	To Cash paid him by Mr. John Portman .	11	– –
1670 May 17	To Cash paid him more by Mr. Portman for Mr. David Teage	2	– –
		13	– –

1667

Sir Paul Neile

Sr. Paule Neile [2] Dr.

	To his Share in the generall Stock and Adventure	200	– –
		200	– –

1673-4 March 19th	Assigned to Mrs. Faith Read Widdow the whole Share . .	£200
Octob. 30	Reassigned to Sr. Paule Neile—the Same	200
31	Assigned by Sr. Paule to William Wootton ye Same . . .	200

[1] Ibid., fos. 101d.-102.

[2] Ibid., for. 51d.-52.

1669

Francis Millington, Esq.

	p. Contra	Cr.		
Apll. 1668	By two quarter Caske of wine dd. for ye use			
Novemb. 5	of the Company on board the *Eaglett* M.5 .	11	–	–
	By money paid David Teage by order .	2	–	–
		13	–	–

1667

Sir Paul Neile

	per Contra	Cr.		
1670				
Apll. 4th	By Assignment from the Earle of Cravens			
	Share in ye genll. Stock & Adventr. . . .	150	–	–
1671				
Novembr. 25	By Cash paid Mr. John Portman . .	50	–	–
		200	–	–

1667

Mr. John Portman

Mr. John Portman as an Adventurer[1] Dr.
To his Share in the generall Stock and Adventure . . . . . 300 – –
To money paid him wth. interest . . 50 – –

350 – –

Assigned his whole Share to Richard Kent Esqr. being Three hundred pounds as in folio 18.

1667

William Pretyman, Esq.

William Pretyman Esqr.[2] Dr.
To his Share in the Generall Stock and Adventure . . . . . 300 – –

300 – –

[1] Ibid., fos. 55d.-56. His account as Treasurer is not included in the Ledger.
[2] Ibid., fos. 54d.-55.

Mr. John Portman

1667

	p. Contra	Cr.			
Febr. 10	By Cash paid into the Generall Stock .	20	–	–	
1668					
Aprill 8	By Cash paid into ditto Stock . . .	30	–	–	
–	more	25	–	–	
June 11	More	125	–	–	
1669					
March 26	More	50	–	–	
May 16	More	20	–	–	
1670					
May 25	More	30	–	–	
Novemb. 7	More	50	–	–	
		350	–	–	

William Pretyman, Esq.

1667

	p. Contra	Cr.			
Febr. 10th	By Cash paid Mr. John Portman . .	20	–	–	
1668					
May 5	By Cash paid to ditto	55	–	–	
22	more £25 & July 2d more £25 in all £50 .	25	–	–	
Febr. 4	More	50	–	–	
1669					
Aprill 3	More	100	–	–	
1670					
Aprill 20	More	50	–	–	
		300	–	–	

Sir John Robinson

1667

Sr. John Robinson [1] Dr.

To his Share in the generall Stock and Adventure . . . . . 400 – –

1671

Octobr. 12th To Cash paid him by Mr. John Portman . 52 17 6

452 17 6

1674 His Share in the Generall Stock Still remaines . . . . . 400 – –

1675

Sept. 15 Assigned this whole share to Sr. James Hayes as in Folio 21—Four hundred pounds 000 – –

His Highness Prince Rupert

1667

His Highness Prince Rupert [2] Dr.

To his share in the Generall Stock & Adventure . . . . . 270 – –

270 – –

£ s. d.

Assigned to Sr. George Carterett 100: 00: 00 of his Highness's share in the generall Stock & Adventure

Vide fol. 4

His Highnesse's Share remaining is . . 170 – –

To a further share . . . . . 30 – –

200 – –

[1] Ibid., fos. 49d.-50.

[2] Ibid., fos. 46d.-47.

1667

Sir John Robinson

	p. Contra Cr.			
	By his proportion of Goods in the remaines of a former Cargo	170	18	4
1668				
Aprill 8th	By Cash paid to Mr. John Portman . .	100	–	–
1669				
August 26	By Cash paid to ditto	129	1	8
1670				
Octobr. 27	More pd. to ditto being money Lent .	50	–	–
	By Interest of the last £50 . . .	2	17	6
		452	17	6

000 – –

1667

His Highness Prince Rupert

	Per Contra Cr.			
1668				
June 29th	By Cash paid to Mr. John Portman— Treasurer of the Compa. . . .	100	–	–
July 9	More	100	–	–
March 10	More	50	–	–
1669				
May 13	More	20	–	–
		270	–	–
	Assigned to Sr. George Carteret .	100	–	–
	His Highnesses Stock remaining is .	170	–	–
	By Cash paid to Mr. Richard Hawkins Treasurer	30	–	–
		200	–	–

Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury

1667

Anthony Earle of Shaftsbury [1] Dr.

		£	s.	d.
	To his Share in the Generall Stock and Adventure	300	–	–
1674 Augt. 4	To another share in the Generall Stock & Adventure	300	–	–
		600	–	–
	To a whole Share assigned from Alderman John Forth	300	–	–
	£900:			
	Assigned to the Lord Ashley . . . £200 in the Generall Stock and Adventure fol. 19			
	His Lopps. Share in the whole is remaining .	700	–	–

Sir Robert Vyner

1667

Sr. Robert Vyner [2] Dr.

		£	s.	d.
	To his Share in the Generall Stock & Adventure	300	–	–
1672 May 1st	To Cash paid him by Sr. John Robinson .	205	1	4
	More paid him p. ditto	54	9	1
		559	10	5
1674	His share in the generall Stock still remaines	300	–	–
1675	Assigned this whole share to Paul Ferine Esqr. Folio 108 Three hundred pounds			

[1] Ibid., fos. 48d.-49. [2] Ibid., fos. 50d.-51.

Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury

1667

1668	p. Contra	Cr.		
August 22th	By Cash paid Mr. John Portman Treasurer	200	–	–
1669				
May 17	More	50	–	–
1670				
May 18	More	50	–	–
1674				
August 4	To Cash paid Mr. Richard Hawkins Treasurer	300	–	–
		600	–	–
	By Cash paid by Alderman John Forth as by his pticular. Accompt . . .	300	–	–
		900	–	–
	Assigned to ye Ld. Ashley . .	200	–	–
	His Lopps. Stock remaining is . . .	700	–	–

Sir Robert Vyner

1667

	Per Contra	Cr.		
October 31th	By Cash paid to Mr. John Portman . .	20	–	–
Feb. 10	By Cash paid to ditto	30	–	–
1668				
May 28	By Cash paid to ditto	90	–	–
Augt. 14	More	60	–	–
1669				
March 26	More	50	–	–
May 7	More	20	–	–
1670				
Aprill 22	More	30	–	–
Novemb. 2	More—paid & lent	50	–	–
1671				
Novemb. 25	More—paid & lent	200	–	–
	By Interest of ye last £250 . . .	9	10	5
		559	10	5

Assigned

APPENDIX D

LEDGER ACCOUNTS OF SHIPS' CAPTAINS,[1] 1668–74

[1] A.14/1 fos. 76d.-131.

Accounts of

Samuel Cole
Zachariah Gillam
Robert Morris
Robert Newland
Thomas Shepard
William Stannard

Mr. Samuel Cole

1670

	Mr. Samuell Cole[1] Dr.	£	s.	d.
May 31	To Cash paid him by Mr. John Portman .	15	–	–
1671				
Decemb. 7	To Cash paid him more p. ditto . .	17	19	4
		32	19	4
1672				
May 2	To Cash paid him p. Sr. John Robinson .	5	–	–
1673				
Novemb. 19	More paid p. ditto to his wife . .	5	–	–
		10	–	–

Capt. Zachariah Gillam

1668

	Capt. Zachariah Gillam[2] Dr.			
Aprill 27th	To Cash paid him by Mr. John Portman .	10	–	–
May 22	To Cash paid him by Mr. John Portman part of £300: ye rest pd. to Capt. Stannard	140	–	–
Novemb. 24	To Cash paid his Wife p. ditto . .	5	–	–
1669				
Augt. 7	To her more p. ditto	5	–	–
Octob. 1	To Cash paid on a Bill of Exchange drawn by himselfe	25	–	–
29	To Cash paid him more p. ditto . .	50	–	–
Novbr. 10	More	280	–	–
March 1	More	30	–	–
15	More	30	–	–

[1] Ibid., fos. 119d.-120.

[2] Ibid., fos. 81d.-82.

1670

	£	s.	d.	*Mr. Samuel Cole*
By wages due to him for his first Voyage to Hudsons Bay wth. Capt. Robert Newlands.	32	19	4	
By wages due for the Last Voyage to Hudsons bay & transported to the book of wages	10	–	–	

1668

			Capt. Zachariah Gillam
	p. Contra	Cr.	
1669	By wages due to himselfe and Ships Company for the first Voyage to Hudsons bay in the *Nonsuch* Ketch and severall other Disbursements as in Mr. Heatlyes Journall Folio 13	535 5 11	

Capt. Zachariah Gillam—contd.	1670				
	Aprill 7	More	20	–	–
	May 3	More	20	–	–
	10	More	10	–	–
	18	More	20	–	–
	–	More pd. him ye 22th Octobr. last . .	10	–	–
	June 1	More	30	–	–
	3	More paid him at Gravesend by Sir John Kirke vide fol. 53	48	13	–
	1671				
	Octobr. 16	More pd. him p. ditto Portman . .	20	–	–
	25	More	450	–	–
	1672				
	May 2	To Cash paid him by Sr. John Robinson .	52	14	–
	–	More paid him p. ditto	50	–	–
	11	More paid him p. ditto	50	–	–
	June 22	More paid him p. ditto	19	11	10
	–	More paid him p. ditto	10	–	–
	1673				
	Octobr. 13	To Cash paid p. ditto to on his Bill drawne from Portsmouth . .	20	–	–
	Novemb. 19	To Cash paid p. ditto to on his bill of Exchange drawne from Portsmouth	40	–	–
	March 2	To Cash paid him by Mr. Richard Hawkins	50	–	–
	16	More paid him p. ditto	50	–	–
	23	More paid him p. ditto	110	6	10
			1656	5	8
	1674				
	May 28	More p. ditto	90	–	–
	June 4	More	50	–	–
		To Cash due to him to Ballance carryed to Folio in Ledger 2 . . .	139	2	7
			279	2	7

1670 May 30th	By Cash paid to severall persons, and expended in and about the building of the *Prince Rupert* Frigat as by bill of pticulars, G. No.	161	19	1½	*Capt. Zachariah Gillam—contd.*

1674 June 6

By Imprest money *2* m. paid his Officers & Seamen at Gravesend	73	4	–
By Cash disbursed for ye use of the Ship *Prince Rupert*	11	19	8
More	48	19	11
By *16* m. & 2 dayes service as Commander of the *Prince Rupert* at £8 p. mo. . . .	128	10	8
By River wages before the Ships departure & Since her returne	16	8	4
	279	2	7

Capt. Robert Morris

1672

Capt. Robert Morris [1] Dr.

June 22	To Cash paid him by Sr. John Robinson .	17	15	–
—	More paid him p. ditto . . .	10	–	–
1673				
Novem. 6	To Cash paid p. ditto to on his bill of Excha. drawne from Plymouth .	20	–	–
March 2	To Cash paid him by Mr. Richard Hawkins	50	–	–
16	To him more p. ditto	50	–	–
21	More p. ditto	92	14	4
	To Cash more paid him as p. bill M. . .	3	9	5
		243	18	9

Capt. Robert Newland

1670

Capt. Robert Newland [2] Dr.

May 26th	To Cash paid him by Mr. John Portman .	15	–	–
June 1	To him more	10	–	–
3	To him more pd. by Sr. John Kirke vide fol. 53	21	5	–
1672				
May 21	To Cash paid Mr. Stephen Moore Adminr. of Capt. Newland	18	12	6
1673				
March 5	To Cash paid Mr. Ewin for ye Capts. wages by Mr. Hawkins	60	3	–
		125	0	6

Mr. Thomas Shepard

1668

Mr. Thomas Shepard [3] Dr.

May 25th	To Cash paid him by Mr. John Portman .	9	–	–
1670	More paid him p. ditto . . .	2	–	–
		11	–	–
1673				
Decemb. 23th	To Cash paid him by Mr. Richard Hawkins	5	–	–
Febr. 20	More paid him p. ditto . . .	10	–	–

[1] Ibid., fos. 130d.-131.
[2] Ibid., fos. 118d.-119.
[3] Ibid., fos. 91d.-92.

1672

p. Contra Cr. *Capt. Robert Morris*

1673
March 21 By wages for a Voyage to Hudsons Bay as Command. of the *Messenger* Dogger, and for severall other Services and Disbursements as p. bill of pticulars. M. Numb. . 243 18 9

1670

p. Contra Cr. *Capt. Robert Newland*

By Cash disbursed to severall Tradesmen for divers materialls for the use of the *Wyvenho* Pinke, and for wages due to him as Commander of the Same for a Voyage to Hudsons bay . . . . . 125 – 6

1668

p. Contra Cr. *Mr. Thomas Shepard*

By Cash remaining due to him for Service on board the *Nonsuch* Ketch in ye first Voyage to Hudsons bay . . . . 11 – –

Mr. Thomas Shepard—contd.	1674				
	May 13	More paid him p. ditto by the hands of Sr. Jno. Robinson	10	–	–
	–	More p. ditto	20	–	–
	20	More p. ditto	4	10	6
	28	More	30	–	–
	–	More	90	–	–
	June 4	More	10	–	–
	1675	To Cloaths used by himselfe in the last Voyage as p. acct.	5	17	1
	Octobr. 26	To Cash paid him p. Mr. John Lindsay by ye hands of Sr. Ja. Hayes	–	–	–
	Novemb. 27	To Cash paid him more p. ditto	00	–	–
			185	7	7
		To money overcharged in his accompt of Imprest	3	10	–
		To Ballance due to him carryed to fol. in Ledger 2	96	–	8
			284	18	3

		1667			
Capt. William Stannard		Capt. William Stannard[1] Dr.			
	Decemb. 24	To Cash paid him by Mr. John Portman	25	–	–
	Febr. 7	More dd. to Mr. Kirk for him	15	11	8
	1668				
	May 2	More paid him by Mr. Portman	15	–	–
	15	More	6	9	–
	22	More p. ditto being part of £300 whereof Capt. Gillam had the remaining £140 wch. is charged to his acct.	160	–	–
	Septemb. 3	To Cash paid Mr. Pryer on a bill of Exchange drawn by Capt. Stannard	20	–	–
	Octobr. 14	More paid himselfe	2	1	–
	1669				
	Aprill 22	More	5	12	–
	1670				
	Aprill 19	More	30	9	10
			280	3	6

[1] Ibid., fos. 76d.-77.

Mr. Thomas Shepard—contd.

1674 May 30	By Cash disbursed for Imprest to his men on board the *Shaftsbury* and laid out for the use of the Ship on Severall other occasions as by accompt of pticulars. S. No. . .	156	18	3
1675 Octob. 8th	By sixteen months wages due to him at £8 p. month	128	–	–
		284	18	3

1667

Per Contra Cr.

Capt. William Stannard

	By wages due to him for service in the *Discovery* Ketch, *Eaglet* Ketch and *Wyvenho* Pinke, and for severall Disbursements the pticulars. whereof I cannot find . .	280	3	6

APPENDIX E

INCIDENT CHARGES OF VOYAGES TO HUDSON BAY, 1668-72

APPENDIX E

INCIDENT CHARGES OF VOYAGES TO HUDSON BAY, 1668-72

Accounts of incident charges of

Gillam's first voyage and Stannard's first and second voyages.
Gillam's second voyage and Newland's voyage.
Gillam's third voyage and Morris's voyage.

INCIDENT CHARGES OF CAPT. GILLAM'S FIRST & CAPT. STANNARDS FIRST & SECOND VOYAGES[1]

			£	s.	d.
1667					
		Paid & disbursed by Sr. Peter Colleton .	10	3	1
December	11	Paid by order of Sr. Peter Colleton & James Hayes Esqr. p. Mr. Portman .		18	–
March	7	Paid Mr. Stanley for a Dinner p. ditto .	1	17	4
1668	30	Paid for a Dinner at the Sun Taverne .	5	5	6
Aprill	8	Paid Sr. James Hayes money expended by him	1	4	–
	11	For carrying a chine of Beef to the popes head		2	6
	15	For a Dinner at the Popes head . .	6	7	–
May	2	Paid at the Exchange Taverne . .		8	6
	16	Barge hire to Greenwich . . .	1	–	–
	26	Paid a Porter	0	1	6
June	24	Given to Mr. Portmans maids . .	1	10	–
	–	Paid Mr. Stanly ye Vintner . .	1	4	–
Octobr.	17	Paid Mr. Rastell for a Tavern Reckoning		7	–
	22	Paid for cleansing the Armes . .	1	4	–
1669					
March	27	Paid at the Castle Taverne . . .	7	8	6
May	7	Paid Sr. Ja. Hayes Mr. Wadlow & Mr. Rastell	2	8	6
	15	Paid Sr. Ja. Hayes expended at the Taverne	1	1	–
	–	Letters from Capt. Stannard . .			6
	–	Paid Mr. Wadlow a Reckoning . .	5	1	–
June	23	Given to Mr. Portmans maides . .	1	10	–
	–	Paid a Reckoning at the Popes head Tavern due ye 23th Xbr. 1668 . .	1	9	–
October	19	Paid Custome of the *Nonsuch* Ketch .		16	–
	20	Paid Custome of Beaver Skins . .	33	5	10
Novembr.	10	Paid for Portage Lighterage & wharfage .	1	18	–
	–	Paid for Warehouse room in Mark Lane & removing	3	3	4
January	20	Paid for Custome of the *Wyvenho* Pink .	1	–	2
	25	Paid Custome of Seven hhds. of Suger .	3	–	–
	–	Paid Sr. Ja. Hayes Spent at ye Ship Taverne	1	1	–
Febr.	4	Paid Thomas Bayly for Pylotage . .	5	–	–

[1] A.14/1, fo. 113d.

INCIDENT CHARGES OF THE SECOND VOYAGE TO HUDSONS BAY PERFORMED BY CAPT. GILLAM & CAPT. NEWLAND [1]

			£	s.	d.
1699					
Febr.	17	Paid a Porter for waiting 3 dayes at the Warehouse		6	–
March	12	Paid for printing Bills &a.		19	8
	22	Paid Capt. Kelsey for a Dinner . .	8	14	6
	24	Paid Porters for attendance at ye Warehouse & for removeing and weighing of Goods	1	2	–
1670					
Aprill	8	Paid to the Officers at the Affrican house.	3	10	–
May	3	Paid Mr. Wadlow for a Reckoning .	1	7	8
	25	Paid for a hammer		2	–
	26	Paid Mr. Meverell the Broker . .		10	–
July	4	Paid Sr. James Hayes being So much disbursed by him	4	–	–
	13	pd. a Reckoning at the Fleece Taverne .		6	6
	25	pd. Porters for beating the Beaver Skins and Coats	2	10	–
Augt.	9	pd. for a Cash booke for Mr. Portman .		13	–
Decem.	10	pd. for shewing the Beaver severall times		8	–
	23	Gave to Mr. Portmans maids . .	1	10	–
Febr.	18	pd. for Lighterage Cooperage & Wharfage of the Beaver	1	17	–
March	11	pd. Gibbs the Porter for shewing the Beaver		10	–
1671:	31	pd. Capt. Coleborne for a Reckoning .	1	3	–
May	24	pd. Gibbs the Porter for beating the Beaver		16	–
June	17	pd. him more for weighing & shewing it .		6	–
Octobr.	28	pd. Moses Estes Pylot of the *Wyvenhoe* Pinke	5	–	–
Novbr.	11	pd. Mr. Kirke Expences on a Dinner .	1	16	–
		pd. a Ratcatcher		5	–
Decemb.	21	pd. Gibbs the Porter for rummageing the Beaver	1	12	–
Janu.	22	pd. for weighing 27 Lotts of Beaver .	1	12	–
		pd. some petty charges by Mr. Portman .	1	–	8
		Allow'd Mr. Portman for a Tierce of Clarrett	7	–	–
		Paid Interest of several Summs of money	20	–	–

[1] Ibid., fo. 114.

1672

INCIDENT CHARGES OF THE THIRD VOYAGE TO HUDSONS BAY PERFORMED BY CAPT. GILLAM AND CAPT. MORRIS[1]

			£	s.	d.
May	18	Paid Capt. Coleborne a Tavern Reckoning	10	8	6
June	22	Paid for a Barge with seven men . .	12	10	–
	–	Paid for Pylotage of the *Employ* Barke .	4	10	–
	–	Paid Expences at Gravesend . .	11	10	–
	–	Paid Lighterage Provisions & Ballast .	4	4	–
	–	Paid & gave to the Searchers & Spent upon them	3	10	–
	–	Paid Pylotage of the Dogger . .	5	–	–
	–	Paid John Cleene moneys disbursed by him	5	–	–
	–	Paid a Gunsmith for cleansing &a. 7 fowling peeces	2	6	–
	–	Paid out as in petty Cash-booke . .	43	2	8
1673		Paid for Goats & hogs for the French-men	4	4	–
Decem.	5	Paid for Custome & other charges of the Beaver	8	15	–
	–	Paid for printing of Ticketts Lists & Orders	1	18	–
	11	Paid charges in obtaining Mr. Radisons Meddall	4	1	0
	23	Paid to Serjeant Maynard for Councell .	3	4	6
Jan.	21	Paid Councellor King	2	3	–
		Paid Mr. Mounteney on a bill of Exchange . . . 25–0– 0			
		More on another bill . . 77–1– 7			
		Mr. Salisbury a bill of Exchange 25–5–10			
		This is for Customes and other charges upon the Beaver brought home this voyage } ———	127	7	5
		Paid house rent of the Moose Skins .	7	5	–

[1] Ibid., fo. 114d.

APPENDIX F

GROSEILLIERS AND RADISSON

Accounts of Groseilliers and Radisson

December 24, 1667 to March 15, 1670 [N.S.]
March 15, 1670 [N.S.] to April 12, 1675.

APPENDIX F

GROSEILLIERS AND RADISSON

1667 Drs.

MR. GOOSEBERRY & MR. RADISON[1]

			£	s.	d.
		To Cash paid them by Sr. Peter Colleton	96	9	2
Decemb.	24	To Cash paid them by Mr. Portman .	3	–	–
	28	more	2	–	–
January	4	more	2	–	–
	11	more	2	–	–
	18	more	2	–	–
	25	more	2	–	–
Febr.	1	more	2	–	–
	8	more	2	–	–
	13	more	1	–	–
	15	more	2	–	–
	22	more	2	–	–
	29	more	2	–	–
March	7	more	2	–	–
	14	more	2	–	–
	21	more	2	–	–
	–	more	5	–	–
1668	28	more	2	–	–
April	4	more	2	–	–
	8	more	2	10	–
	11	more	2	–	–
	14	more	2	–	–
	17	more	2	–	–
	25	more	2	–	–
	27	more	5	–	–
	29	To Cash paid John Kirke Esqr. for their Acct.	70	–	–

[1] A.14/1, fo. 77d.

1668			£	s.	d.
May	2	To Cash paid them more by Mr. Portman	2	–	–
	8	more	2	–	–
	15	more	2	–	–
	21	more	3	7	–
	–	more	2	18	–
	22	more	2	14	–
	25	more	12	10	–
Novemb.	6	To cash paid Mr. Radison by Mr. Portman	19	6	6
March	13	More	1	–	–
	19	More	1	–	–
1669	26	More	1	–	–
Aprill	2	More paid Mr. Kirke for him . .	18	–	–
	–	More paid himselfe	9	–	–
	9	More	1	–	–
	17	More	1	–	–
	22	More	2	–	–
	28	More	1	–	–
May	3	More	1	–	–
	7	More	1	–	–
Febr.	1	More to Mr. Gooseberry . . .		15	–
	17	More to him & Mr. Radison . .	3	5	–
	26	More	2	–	–
March	1	More	2	–	–
	–	More	1	7	–
	9	More	2	–	–
	15	More	2	–	–
	–	More	5	–	–
		Carryed to Folio 70 . . .	323	1	8

1669

MR. GOOSEBERRY & MR. RADISON[1]

			Drs. £	s.	d.
March	15	Brought from fol. 32	323	1	8
	22	To Cash paid them by Mr. John Portman	2	–	–
	(29	More paid them p. ditto	2	–	–
1670	(31	More	2	–	–
Aprill	19	More to Mr. Radison	10	–	–
	12	More	2	–	–
	21	More	2	–	–
	27	More	2	–	–
May	3	More	2	–	–
	10	More	2	–	–
	–	More	10	–	–
	17	More	2	–	–
	20	More	30	–	–
	25	More	2	–	–
	28	More	5	–	–
	31	More	2	–	–
June	3	More pd. them at Gravesend by Sr. John Kirke vide fo. 53	6	10	–
1671					
Octobr.	25	More paid them p. ditto Portman . .	10	–	–
Novembr.	15	More	10	–	–
	23	More	20	–	–
	–	More to Sr. John Robinsons Clerke for them		5	–
Decemb.	20	More paid them	10	–	–
Febr.	1	More paid them by Mr. William Dawson	40	–	–
1672					
May	17	To Cash paid them by Sr. John Robinson	47	15	–
	18	More paid them p. ditto by the hands of Capt. Cressett	25	–	–
	25	More paid Capt. Gooseberry p. ditto .	2	–	–
June	1	More paid them p. ditto by ye hands of Sr. Jno. Kirke	100	–	–
	10	More pd. Mr. Radison . . .	1	–	–
	–	More pd. Capt. Goosberry . . .	5	–	–

[1] A.14/1, fo. 115d.

1673			£	s.	d.
Novemb.	19	To Cash paid Mr. Radison p. ditto .	10	–	–
Decemb.	5	To Cash paid him more by Mr. Richard Hawkins	20	–	–
Janu.	22	More paid him p. ditto . . .	20	–	–
1674					
July	8	To Cash paid him more p. ditto . .	10	–	–
Nov.	7	To him more p. ditto	20	–	–
Febr.	5	To him more p. Mr. John Lindsay .	20	–	–
1675					
Aprill	12	To him more p. ditto . . .	50	–	–
			827	11	8

APPENDIX G

BIOGRAPHICAL

Biographical Notes on

Bayly, Charles
Bennet, Henry, Earl of Arlington
Carteret, Sir George
Colleton, Sir Peter
Cooper, Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury
Craven, William, Earl of Craven
Drax, Lady Margaret
Foorthe, Dannett
Foorthe, John
Gillam, Zachariah
Gorst, Thomas
Griffith, Sir John
Groseilliers, Médard Chouart, sieur des
Hungerford, Sir Edward
Kirke, Sir John
Millington, Francis
Monk, Christopher, 2nd Duke of Albemarle
Monk, George, 1st Duke of Albemarle
Neile, Sir Paul
Portman, John
Pretyman, William
Radisson, Pierre Esprit
Robinson, Sir John
Shepard, Thomas
Vyner, Sir Robert

APPENDIX G

BIOGRAPHICAL

Bayly, Charles

Charles Bayly was born in the parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London, and in 1658 he was an active Quaker in Maryland. He is next heard of on the Continent, where his denunciations of " idol priests " in Rome and France brought him into conflict with the authorities and he suffered imprisonment. On his return to England his Quaker activities in Bristol resulted in arrest and imprisonment in Newgate Gaol, from whence he wrote to King Charles II on September 4, 1663, threatening him with a share in the whirlwind of the Lord that was coming over the nation, and urging him to repentance (*Cal. S.P., Dom., Charles II*, 1663-64, p. 266). A few months later, Bayly was the prisoner of the Mayor of St. Albans, and early in 1664 was committed to the Tower of London on a charge of seditious practices. He was listed as one of the prisoners on His Majesty's allowance admitted into the Tower in 1663 (see Introduction, p. lii, n. 3), and was still unexamined in February, 1667 (ibid., 1666-67, pp. 530-1). In the following May he was listed as a prisoner held for treasonable, seditious or dangerous practices, and it was at this time that he wrote " a few words of good counsel and advice unto the King " and pleaded with him to restore liberty of conscience. In July, 1669, Bayly was released on bail and allowed to proceed to France. On his return in the following November he fulfilled the terms of the bond by yielding himself prisoner to the Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir John Robinson, who, on account of his interest in the venture to Hudson Bay, was doubtless instrumental in persuading Bayly to petition for release so that he might undertake a voyage to that place. On December 23, 1669, " his Majestie present in Councill ", ordered " that in case the said Charles Bailly will betake himself to the Navigation of Hudsons Bay, and Places Lately Discovered and to be Discovered in

those parts . . . Provided the Adventurers in the said Navigation will assure unto him . . . such conditions and Allowances as may be agreeable to reason and the nature of his Employment the Petitioner is therevpon to be sett at liberty". (*Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial Series*, 1613-1680, I, 540.) According to A.14/1, fos. 58d.-59, Bayly acquired £20 Hudson's Bay Company stock on May 31, 1670, and an additional £280 on the next day. The whole amount was assigned to Thomas Neile, Esq., some time between 1673 and 1675. (Cf. the lists of stockholders in *The Beaver*, March, 1936, pp. 16-18.) Bayly sailed in the *Wivenhoe* (Captain Robert Newland) to Hudson Bay in 1670 as the Company's first overseas governor, accompanied by the *Prince Rupert* under the command of Captain Zachariah Gillam. Thomas Gorst acted as Bayly's secretary, and it was his journal which John Oldmixon used in part when giving an account of Bayly's administration in the history of Hudson Bay in the last chapter of volume I of *The British Empire in America* (London, 1708). See Tyrrell, *Doc. Rel. to the Early History of Hudson Bay*, pp. 371-410. The *Prince Rupert* went to Rupert River and the *Wivenhoe* to the estuary of Nelson River, where Bayly planted the King's arms and formally laid claim to the territory in the name of His Majesty. Weather conditions prevented Bayly from establishing a settlement on the Nelson in 1670, and he was obliged to join Captain Gillam at Charles Fort on Rupert River. Their relations with the Indians were good, and their chief problem during the winter of 1670-71 was to obtain enough fresh meat to supplement their salted provisions. This proved a difficult task and it is extremely likely that the deaths of Captain Newland and his mate, John Titherly, were due to scurvy. At the close of the trading season Bayly took over the command of the *Wivenhoe* and, accompanied by the *Prince Rupert*, she sailed for England, where they arrived early in October, 1671 (*London Gazette*, October 5, 1671). Bayly's account in A.14/1, fos. 126d.-127 shows that the remuneration he received from the time of his entry into the Company's service until his return from his first voyage in 1671 amounted to £90. Of this amount £20 was a " prsent. made p. the Adventurers " on June 1, 1670. The minutes in the text of this volume give some idea of the way in which Bayly's time was employed in London during the winter of 1671-72. He was reappointed overseas governor and returned to James Bay in 1672 with instructions to build a post on Moose River. A small house for occasional occupation was

built at Factory Island, about a mile from its westerly end, in the summer of 1673, and the trade proved satisfactory. A treaty was made with the Indians, giving the English trading rights and possession of the soil. In the same summer the possibilities of trade at Nelson River were tested by Captain Cole in the *Imploy*—a vessel sent out in 1672 for the coasting service—with Groseilliers as interpreter and trader, but although they spent fifteen days in the river they did not see any Indians. In the summer of 1674 the *Imploy*, with Groseilliers and Gorst on board, was sent to trade at Moose, where Bayly later joined them, and altogether 1,750 skins were obtained, 250 by Groseilliers who was a hard bargainer, and the remainder by Bayly from the Indians of Albany River who went to Moose purposely to trade with him. Moose, on Bayly's judgment, was soon to become the principal fort at the " Bottom of the Bay ". Bayly spent the summer of 1674 exploring the Company's territory. He left Moose River on board the *Imploy* on July 16, went to Albany River " where no Englishman had been before ", sailed northward past Akimiski Island (which he named " Viner's Island "), and continuing on a general westerly course he came to " New Severn " River. He was unable to continue on to Port Nelson as his provisions were running short, and on the return journey the *Imploy* was driven eastward on to Charlton Island, where she lay in distress for three days. He returned to Charles Fort in August, 1674, and a little later Father Albanel, the Jesuit priest, arrived from Quebec on his so-called missionary tour bearing a request to Bayly from the Comte de Frontenac, Governor-General of La Nouvelle France, that the priest should be well treated in the name of the friendship between the English and French crowns. Bayly's provisions were by now very low and the non-arrival of ships from England gave him great uneasiness. He made tentative plans to return to England with his men in the *Imploy*, but the *Prince Rupert* (Captain Gillam) and the *Shaftesbury* (Captain Shepard) arrived in time to relieve them. Bayly now found that he had been recalled by the Governor and Committee, and that his successor, William Lydall, had arrived and was ready to take the charge from him. It was by now too late in the season for the ships to return to England, so Bayly, after surrendering his command to Lydall on September 18, 1674, prepared to spend the winter of 1674-75 in the Bay. The provisions were inadequate for the unexpected increase in the garrison, but Bayly, no doubt as a result of his previous experience, seems to have managed without undue difficulty at Moose Fort. Lydall,

at Charles Fort, would not submit to the rationing which Gorst advised in the early days, with the result that the fort was later reduced to great straits. A letter from Morgan Lodge dated Deal, September 24, 1675, to the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Williamson, Principal Secretary of State (S.P., Dom., Charles II, 373/174), announced the return of the *Shaftesbury* pink from " hudsons baye in the norwest . . . it seems they carryed A new Governor for that new culleny : but he finding that afaires thare, did not pleas him: he is retorned Home Againe & Left the old governor [Bayly] thare, the Capt. tiles me that thay found a franch Jesuit [Father Albanel] thare that did indeaver to convert the indians to thare Religion & to perswad them not to trade with the English, for wit resezen thay have brought Him away with them for England ". And on the following day the writer gave tidings of the arrival in the Downs of the *Prince Rupert* " Capt. Gilam Comandr. . . . I was on bord of him and he tells me that the were forced to winter there, and spend those Provisions which the should have Left there for the New Governor and the men thett was to stay with him for which Reaison the were forced to bringe the said Governor and men home againe, and have onely Left foure men there [Charles Fort] to Kepe Possession of the said Place ". Bayly later carried out further explorations in the neighbourhood of Eastmain River, and began trading activities at Albany, and he remained overseas governor until he was finally recalled in 1679 to answer certain charges preferred against him. The exact complaints are not known, but they were apparently not of a serious nature, and before they could be drawn up in writing Bayly died. According to the minutes of a Committee held on January 6, 1680 (A.1/2, fo. 6), he died that morning at William Walker's house in the Strand, London, and it was resolved " That he be buried at the charge of the Company in the Church of St. Paules Covent Garden in which Parish he was borne, and the care of his Funerall is recommended to the said Mar. Walker being a Member of the Company and he is desired to see the same decently pformed. takeing to his Assistance Mar. James Shaw of Covent Garden who hath tendered his help therein his Sonne being in the service of the Company in Hudsons Bay. The charge of the Funerall is not to exceed £20. The time of the Funerall to be upon Thursday next by Torch light. The Committee and such of the Company who please to be there, and all the Officers of the Ship *John and Alexander* with whome he came home are to be Invited to attend the Corps." The burial took place on

January 8, 1680 (*Harleian Society Publications*, XXXVI, "Registers of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, IV, Burials, 1653-1752" (London, 1908), p. 86). The funeral expenses amounted to £28 3*s*. 9*d*. and the apothecary's fees to £2. 17*s*. 0*d*., and the total of £31. 0*s*. 9*d*, was paid by the Company (A.1/2, fo. 7). In May, 1680, the Company sent Governor Nixon, his successor, an escutcheon to be set up so that the Indians might understand that Bayly was dead and that the Company had treated him kindly (A.6/1, p. 3). His widow, Hannah, disputed various items in his account with the Company, and the matter was not settled to her satisfaction until December, 1683. Until 1678, Bayly's salary was £50 per annum: it was then increased to £200 per annum (A.1/2, fo. 27). Cf. Morton, *History of the Canadian West*, p. 65 et seq.

Bennet, Henry, Earl of Arlington, Viscount Thetford and Baron Arlington of Arlington

Henry Bennet, born at Harlington, Middlesex, in 1618, was the second son of Sir John Bennet, Knight and Doctor of Laws, and of Dorothy Crofts. He was educated at Westminster School and Christchurch, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree in 1642. In the Civil struggles he joined the royal cause and from 1644-46 was secretary to Lord Digby. At the skirmish at Andover he received a wound which scarred his nose for the rest of his life and obliged him to wear the black patch which is shown in all his portraits, and which the Count de Grammont said "so fitted his *mysterious Looks*, that it seem'd to add to his *Gravity* and *Sufficiency*". Bennet left England during the Civil War and travelled in France and Italy. After the death of King Charles I he went to France, and from 1654-58 was secretary to James, Duke of York. He was knighted in March, 1657, and in the following year was appointed King Charles II's envoy in Madrid, where he remained until some time after the Restoration, gaining an intimate knowledge of foreign affairs. On his return to England in 1661 he was made Keeper of the Privy Purse, and in the following year he was appointed Secretary of State and a Privy Councillor. A seat in Parliament—that of Kellington—was secured for him in 1663 "at the king's

wish ", and he held this until 1665. In that year he was created Baron Arlington, taking his title from his birthplace, Harlington. From 1667-73 he was a member of the Cabal, that unpopular ministry of Charles II, and in 1672 he was created Viscount Thetford of Norfolk and Earl of Arlington, and a Knight of the Garter. He was impeached in the House of Commons in 1674 as being the " conduit-pipe " of the King's evil measures, as a Papist, and for breach of trust, but the vote to address the King for his removal was rejected by 166 to 127 and the proceedings were dropped. The Duke of York became his enemy, and the reintroduction of the principle of strict alliance of the Anglican church with the crown, which was in opposition to the policy of the Cabal, caused him to lose power, and in September, 1674, he resigned the Secretaryship and became Lord Chamberlain instead. He retained this office, but was without influence at Court during the rest of his life although he continued to hold numerous offices. He died on July 28, 1685, probably in the faith of the Roman Catholic church, and was buried at Euston, Suffolk.

Arlington seems to have been regarded by most of his contemporaries as a selfish schemer, and his formal manner, said to have been acquired during his residence in Spain, was held up to ridicule, particularly by the Duke of Buckingham. The Count de Grammont (*Memoirs*, (London, 1714)), stated that " *Arlington*, under the *Blind* of this compos'd *Countenance*, great *Laboriousness*, and impenetrable *Stupidity*, which pass'd for *Secrecy*, had set up for a great *Statesman*; and the King, and those about him not having leisure to examine whether he was so or no, took him at his Word, and upon the Credit of his *Countenance* made him *Secretary of State* ". The magnificence in which he lived at Euston, Suffolk, was described on September 10, 1677, by John Evelyn, " I believe he had now in his family 100 domestic servants. His lady . . . is a good-natur'd and obliging woman. They love fine things and to live easily, pompously, and hospitably, but with so vast expence as plunges my Lord into debt exceedingly. My Lord himselfe is given to no expensive vice but building, and to have all things rich, polite, and princely. He never plays, but reades much, having the Latin, French, and Spanish tongues in perfection. He has travell'd much, and is the best bred and courtly person his Majesty has about him, so as the publiq Ministers more frequent him than any of the rest of the Nobility. Whilst he was Secretary of State and Prime Minister he had gotten vastly, but spent

it as hastily, even before he had establish'd a fund to maintaine his greatnesse; and now beginning to decline in favour (the Duke being no great friend of his) he knows not how to retrench. . . .My Lord is, besides this, a prudent and understanding person in businesse and speaks well."

Arlington subscribed £200 towards the Hudson Bay venture in July, 1668, and was named in the instrument dated April 18, 1670 (see *Minnesota History*, XVI, G. L. Nute, "Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography", pp. 424-5), as well as in the charter of May 2, 1670. He retained his stock until November 8, 1679, when he assigned it to John Letton (A.43/1, fo. 17d.). Arlington married Isabella, daughter of Louis de Nassau, Lord of Beverwaert, in 1666, and their only child, Isabella, born in 1668, succeeded to the title and estates as Countess of Arlington. Evelyn called her "a sweete child if ever there was any", and records on August 1, 1672, that she was married to Henry Fitzroy, a natural son of King Charles II and Barbara, Lady Castlemaine, later Duchess of Cleveland. Fitzroy was made Earl of Euston (from his father-in-law's estate) on August 16 following, and in September, 1675, was created Duke of Grafton. Under October 6, 1679, Evelyn wrote "was this evening at the re-marriage of the Dutchesse of Grafton to the Duke . . . she being now 12 years old. . . . A sudden and unexpected thing, when everybody believ'd the first marriage would have come to nothing. . . . I confesse I give her little joy. . . ." Their son, Charles, born in 1683, succeeded as second Duke of Grafton in 1690 and as second Earl of Arlington in 1723, and this latter inheritance undoubtedly accounts for the charter of May 13, 1675, granting "Busse" Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, being amongst the records of the Grafton estate which were presented to the Northamptonshire Record Society when Alfred, Duke of Grafton, sold his Northamptonshire estates shortly after the Great War, 1914-18.

Carteret, Sir George

George Carteret was son of Helier de Carteret of St. Ouen, Jersey, and his wife, Elizabeth Dumaresq. Authorities differ as to the date of his birth, but it apparently occurred sometime between 1609 and 1617. He was a lieutenant in the ship *Convertive* in 1632, and later held

commands in the *Eighth Lion's Whelp*, the *Mary*, the *Rose*, and other ships of the King's Navy. In 1639 he was appointed Comptroller of the Navy, and after the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642 settled at St. Malo, from whence he directed the supplying of arms and ammunition to royalists in the West of England and to the fortresses of the Channel Islands. On the death of his uncle, Sir Philip de Carteret (whose daughter, Elizabeth, he had married), in August, 1643, he succeeded to the office of bailiff of Jersey, the reversion of which had been granted to him by patent in 1639. Carteret was also appointed Lieutenant Governor of Jersey under Sir Thomas Jermyn, and in November, 1643, reconquered it from the Parliamentary forces, and once firmly established there developed the resources of the island with great skill and carried on a vigorous privateering war against English trade. This latter activity, which Parliament termed piracy, was prosecuted under a commission as vice-admiral, which he received from the King on December 13, 1644. The dates or date on which Carteret was knighted and created a baronet seem to be open to dispute, one authority stating that he was knighted on January 21, 1644, and created a baronet by warrant dated May 9, 1645, and another holding that he was created a knight and baronet by Prince Charles when he landed in Jersey in the spring of 1646. On the occasion of Charles's second visit in 1649-50 Carteret was rewarded by the grant of the seigneuries of Noirmont, Melêche and Belle Ozanne. Towards the end of the Civil War the full force of Parliamentary opposition was turned against Jersey, but Carteret held out until December 12, 1651, when he was obliged to surrender. He joined the other royalist exiles in France and became a vice-admiral in the French Navy under the Duke of Vendome. From August to December, 1657, he was imprisoned in the Bastille, apparently being suspected either of having attempted to seduce the English forces then acting as auxiliaries of France in the Low Countries, or of having given secret intelligence to the Spaniards. On his release he was banished from France and went to Venice. At the Restoration in 1660 he became a member of the Privy Council and Vice-Chamberlain of the Household. He is said to have been appointed to the latter position by Prince Charles as early as 1647. Carteret's most important work was done as Treasurer of the Navy, an office to which he was appointed in 1660, but the miscarriage of the Dutch War undermined his position and in June, 1667, he exchanged this office with Lord Anglesey for the place of Deputy-Treasurer of

Ireland. But he had incurred the censure of Parliament and enquiries revealed that the Dutch War had been mismanaged and the accounts neglected. The findings of the committee appointed by the House of Lords to examine the charges brought against Carteret were favourable, so far as they went, but the House of Commons found him guilty on several charges, and it was only the prorogation of Parliament which put an end to the business. When the Duke of York resigned his office of Lord High Admiral in 1673 and the Admiralty was put in commission, Carteret, in spite of what had happened previously, was made one of the commissioners. He was also a member of the Tangiers Committee, and one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Carteret was also a member of the Royal Society. His death was announced in the *London Gazette* of January 14, 1680, and as the King had been at this time about to raise him to the peerage, his widow was granted the same precedence as if the promised creation had actually taken place. The fact that the Company's records for the first few years of its existence are missing and that the ledger (A.14/1) was not written up until the end of 1671 (see p. 4, n. 1), and then only from incomplete information, makes it difficult to determine what actually happened about the Carteret holding of Hudson's Bay Stock. The account, commencing in 1667, was written up in 1671 in the name of Sir George Carteret, but it was his eldest son, Philip, knighted on April 13, 1667, who was named in the charter of May 2, 1670, as well as in the earlier instrument of incorporation dated April 18, 1670 (see Nute, " Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography ", pp. 424-5). The initial payment of £20 was made on December 10, 1667, and other payments in 1668 were : £30 on March 17, £100 on June 11, and £50 on July 9. In 1669, £50 was paid in on March 26 and another £20 stock was acquired on January 27, 1670, and these various amounts, together with a credit of £208. 16*s*. 8*d*. for " his proportion in the remaines of a former Cargo ", allowed before the date of the first cash payment, brought the holding up to £478. 16*s*. 8*d*. by the time of the granting of the charter. The last mentioned credit was either in connection with the *Eaglet*, which did not reach Hudson Bay in 1668, or else referred to preparations for an earlier voyage which did not take place. The holder of the stock at the time the *Eaglet* and *Nonsuch* sailed in 1668 was Sir George Carteret, whose signature is to be found on the instructions issued to Captains Stannard and Gillam (see Nute, " Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography ",

p. 423), and in a separate account in the ledger (A.14/1, fos. 76d.-77) Sir George was credited on January 4, 1668, " By Cash paid for the *Discovery* Ketch (which was bought for the Companyes use & Sold by their Order) more then she produced upon Sale £70 ". From the above facts the inference is that sometime between June, 1668, and April 18, 1670, the stock was assigned by Sir George to his son, Philip, and that sometime between the granting of the charter on May 2, 1670, and the first record we have of a meeting of the Governor and Committee on October 24, 1671, when Sir George was present (see p. 1), the stock was transferred back to the father. Sir George, who was a Committee Member during 1673-74, and Deputy Governor of the Company from 1674-76, retained varying amounts of stock until May 4, 1678, when he assigned his remaining £100 to Sir Robert Clayton. Sir Philip Carteret lost his life at the fight off Sole Bay on May 28, 1672. Pepys made many references in his *Diary* to both father and son. In 1664, James, Duke of York, granted his American territory between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers to Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley, and the tract was called New Jersey in Carteret's honour. Berkeley disposed of his share in 1674, and in 1682 the eastern half was transferred to William Penn and other Quakers by Carteret's heirs.

Colleton, Sir Peter

Sir Peter Colleton, son of John Colleton, Esq., of the City of London (created a baronet on February 18, 1661, for his services to the royalist cause), and of his wife, Katherine, daughter of William Amy of Exeter, Devonshire, was baptised at St. Mary Olave's, Exeter, on September 17, 1635, and succeeded to his father's baronetcy, his joint Proprietorship of the Carolinas, and interests in Barbados, in 1666. His other colonial activities were in the Bahamas, for which he and five other Proprietors were granted a charter in 1667. He was Governor of Barbados 1673-74, and Member of Parliament for Bossiney in 1681 and from 1689-94. For many years he was a Keeper of the Public Accounts, as well as a Member of the Royal Society. In or before 1669 he married Elizabeth, widow of William Johnston, and sister of Colonel John Leslie of Barbados, and he died in Golden Square on March 24, 1694. He was buried at St. James's, Westminster, two days later. Colleton began to

acquire Hudson's Bay Stock on November 27, 1667, when he paid £40 into the venture, which he no doubt first heard of from Groseilliers and Radisson, who were placed in his charge after their arrival in England in 1665. Further amounts of stock to the value of £55 and £61. 9*s.* 0*d.* were bought on April 8, 1668, and May 7, 1669, respectively, which, together with a credit of £181. 11*s.* 10*d.* for his "proportion of Goods in the Remaines of a former Cargoe", allowed before the date of his first cash payment, brought his total holding up to £337. 19*s.* 10*d.* by the time the charter was granted on May 2, 1670. The credit for the "Remaines of a former Cargoe" was either in connection with the *Eaglet* which failed to reach Hudson Bay in 1668, or referred to plans for a previous expedition which did not take place. Besides being named in the charter of May 2, 1670, Colleton was named in the earlier grants dated June 23 and October 21, 1669, and April 18, 1670. He was one of the signatories to the instructions issued in 1668 to Captains Stannard and Gillam (see Nute, "Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography", pp. 423-6). He was a Member of the Committee from 1670-2 and assigned his remaining holding to Richard Craddock on December 19, 1679.

Cooper, Anthony Ashley, first Earl of Shaftesbury, Baron Ashley of Wimborne St. Giles, Baron Cooper of Pawlett, and Baronet

Anthony Ashley Cooper was the eldest son of Sir John Cooper, Baronet, of Rockborne, Hampshire, and of his wife, Anne, only child of Sir Anthony Ashley, Baronet, of Wimborne St. Giles, Dorsetshire. He was named after his maternal grandfather, in whose house he was born on July 22, 1621. Sir John Cooper died in 1631—three years after his first wife—and was succeeded by Anthony as second baronet. He and his brother and sister lived with trustees and were educated by various tutors. In 1636 Cooper was entered as a gentleman-commoner at Exeter College, Oxford, where he went into residence in 1637. In February, 1638, he was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, where he is said to have made unusual progress in learning, but was at a disadvantage in physical contests owing to his small stature. On February 25, 1639,

he married Margaret, third daughter of Lord Thomas Coventry, and in the following year was returned unopposed as Member of Parliament for Tewkesbury, but his sitting in Parliament was contrary to law as he was under age. Cooper was at Nottingham on a visit to his brother-in-law, William Savile, when King Charles I set up his standard there on August 25, 1642, and he was later at Derby with the King. By the spring of 1643 he was known to be an adherent of the royal cause, but according to his own declaration he gave up all his commissions under the King in January, 1644, and went over to Parliament because he realised that Charles's aim was destructive to religion and to the state. In October, 1644, he became commander-in-chief of the Parliamentary forces in Dorset, but his military service came to an end in 1646, and for the next seven years he occupied himself with private and local affairs. His wife died in July, 1649, without leaving any issue, and on April 25, 1650, he married Lady Francis Cecil, daughter of the Earl of Exeter. She died in 1654 leaving two sons, one of whom died in childhood, and the other, Anthony Ashley, who succeeded as second Earl of Shaftesbury. Cooper's third wife, whom he married in 1656, was Margaret, sixth daughter of Lord Spencer of Wormleighton. There was no issue of this marriage. Cooper resumed his eventful political career in 1652 and held various important appointments. At all times he seems to have worked for genuine Parliamentary government, and except for occasions to be mentioned later, was a firm believer in religious toleration. He joined the party working to restore King Charles II, and was one of the twelve commissioners deputed by the House of Commons to go to Breda to invite the King to return to England. Cooper was appointed a Privy Councillor on May 27, 1660, and on April 20, 1661, was created Baron Ashley of Wimborne St. Giles, taking the title stipulated in his father's marriage settlement, in case he should rise to such an honour. On May 13, 1661, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and Under Treasurer, and held the latter office until 1667, when the treasury was put in commission. On April 23, 1672, he was created Baron Cooper of Pawlett and Earl of Shaftesbury. In the following September he was made President of the Council of Trade and Plantations, an office he held until April, 1676. On November 17, 1672, he was appointed Lord Chancellor of England, the highest secular office in the state. He was a member of the Cabal and supported the Declaration of Indulgence of March, 1672,

on the grounds that trade flourished where merchants were not liable to interference on account of their religion, but his support of the Test Act of 1673, which excluded Roman Catholics from holding public offices or sitting in Parliament, contradicted this view. The immediate effect of the Test Act was the resignation of the Duke of York and other influential Roman Catholics from office, which in turn led to Shaftesbury's own dismissal as Lord Chancellor on November 9, 1673. He then placed himself at the head of Parliamentary opposition to the Court, and when a bill for a new test—especially aimed at the Duke of York —was introduced in 1674, he gave it his support, but it was defeated by two votes. On May 19, 1674, he was dismissed from the Privy Council and his political opposition to the Court interest eventually resulted in his being brought to the bar of the House of Commons and being committed to the Tower of London. He was released on February 26, 1678, when he asked for pardon and made complete submission, but during the time of the Popish terror towards the end of that year, he carried a bill to the House of Lords which disabled all Roman Catholics, except the Duke of York, from sitting in either House, and protested when the House of Lords refused to concur in the address of the House of Commons to remove the Queen and all Papists from the Court. As an act of reconciliation, Shaftesbury was appointed President of a newly-constituted Privy Council in April, 1679, but he did not relinquish any of his views. He favoured the succession of the Protestant Duke of Monmouth and so upheld the bill which sought to exclude the Duke of York from the throne. The bill, however, was brought to an end after a second reading by the sudden prorogation of Parliament by the King on May 26, 1679. In October following, the King was in a strong financial position and so dismissed Shaftesbury from the Council. His support of Monmouth during 1680 led him to uphold another bill which sought to exclude James from the succession. This bill was rejected by sixty-three votes to thirty. His continued opposition to Court interests led to his arrest on July 2, 1681, and he was committed to the Tower on a charge of conspiring for the death of the King and the overthrow of the Government. He was brought to trial in November and allowed bail, from which he was released on February 13, 1682, but his career was on the decline as Charles was no longer dependent on Parliament for money, and all moderate men, even of the City of London, who had hitherto strongly supported him, were against Shaftesbury.

The Duke of Monmouth was arrested in September, 1682, and Shaftesbury concerned himself with plans to foment a rising in his favour, but warrants were again issued and to avoid arrest he left England for Holland on November 28, 1682, disguised as a Presbyterian minister. He reached Amsterdam in December following, and on January 21, 1683, died there. He was buried at Wimborne St. Giles. He first acquired £200 stock in the venture to Hudson Bay on August 22, 1668, and was named (as Lord Ashley) in the instrument dated April 18, 1670 (see Nute, " Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography ", pp. 424-5), as well as in the charter of May 2 following, when his holding amounted to £250. At a later period he held as much as £1,100 out of the Company's total capital of £10,500. His final transfer of stock was made to Thomas Leman on July 17, 1679. Shaftesbury was Deputy Governor of the Company in 1673-74 and a member of the Committee in 1675-76. Besides being a member of the Royal Society, he was deeply interested in colonisation and in 1663 became one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. The Ashley and Cooper Rivers which unite at Charleston, South Carolina, to form Charleston Harbour were named after him. The cant name for Shaftesbury used between Charles II and the Duke of York was " Little Sincerity ".

Craven, William, Earl of Craven, Viscount Craven of Uffington and Baron Craven of Hampstead Marshall

William Craven, the eldest son of Sir William Craven, Knight, and of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Alderman Whitmore of London, was born in 1606. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and at the age of seventeen entered the service of Maurice, Prince of Orange, and afterwards of his successor, Frederick Henry. After gaining some military experience he returned to England, and on March 4, 1627, was knighted by King Charles I. On March 12 he was created Baron Craven of Hampstead Marshall, Berkshire, and soon after he was made a member of the Permanent Council of War. In 1631 Craven was one of the commanders of the English forces in Germany which were fighting on behalf of the ex-King and ex-Queen of Bohemia, the parents of Prince Rupert, and he was wounded at the siege of Creuznach in

February, 1632. He then returned to England and on May 12, 1633, was placed on the Council of Wales, and in August, 1636, he was made an M.A. of Oxford. In 1637 he engaged himself in the cause of the Queen of Bohemia, and contributed £30,000 towards an enterprise to help her eldest son, Charles Lewis, regain his rights. In an action against General Hatzfeld on the Lower Rhine, Craven and Charles Lewis's younger brother, Prince Rupert, were taken prisoners. Craven had been wounded in the battle and although he had the opportunity of buying his freedom he did not avail himself of it until two years had elapsed, during which time he had been persistently refused access to Prince Rupert. Craven then became a permanent member of the exiled Queen of Bohemia's court at The Hague and at Rhenen near Arnheim. He also contributed large sums of money to the cause of King Charles I and King Charles II, and in 1651 Parliament confiscated most of his estates after declaring him an offender against the Commonwealth of England. On June 8, 1654, John Evelyn remarked in his diary on " my Lord Craven's house at Causam [Caversham, Berks] now in ruines, his goodly woods felling by the Rebells ". At the Restoration in 1660 Craven followed King Charles II to England and recovered most, if not all, of his estates. From 1660 onwards he received many honours and offices as rewards for his past devotion to the Stuart cause. He was a Privy Councillor in 1666 and again in 1681 and was also one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina and a Member of the Royal Society. On March 16, 1664, he was raised to the rank of Viscount Craven of Uffington and Earl of Craven. His public life came to an end with the abdication of King James II, and he died unmarried on April 9, 1697. He was buried in the vault of the church at Pinley, near Coventry, and his barony and estates descended to a collateral line. His earldom and viscounty expired. After the Restoration Craven still remained faithful to the cause of Elizabeth of Bohemia, and on her arrival in London in 1661, he placed Drury House at her disposal and generally attended her when she appeared in public. She remained at Drury House until a few days before her death at Leicester House in February, 1662. It has been generally held that Craven was privately married to Elizabeth, but there is no evidence to support this statement, and nothing is known of the precise nature of their private relations. She bequeathed her papers and a collection of Stuart and Palatinate portraits to him. He was the chief mourner at the funeral of Prince Rupert in 1682 and

executor of his will. Craven also became the guardian of Rupert's natural daughter, Ruperta. Although Craven did not take an active part in the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company we know that his interest dated from the first voyage, as he was one of the signatories to the instructions issued to Captains Stannard and Gillam (q.v.) in 1668. Before 1669 he was credited with £82. 5*s*. 3*d*. representing either his proportion in the " remaines " of the cargo of the *Eaglet* (which had to turn back from the voyage of 1668 on account of storms) or else in a previous attempt. On May 15, 1669, January 27 and March 19, 1670, this amount was raised to £300, by payments into the venture of £50, £67. 14*s*. 9*d*., and £100, respectively, but when the charter was signed on May 2, 1670, he held only £150 stock, having transferred the other half to Sir Paul Neile on April 4, 1670. Craven's holding was later made up to £200. Besides being named in the charter of May 2, 1670, he was also mentioned in an earlier instrument of incorporation dated April 18, 1670 (see Nute, " Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography ", pp. 424-5).

Drax, Lady Margaret

Lady Margaret Drax was the first woman stockholder of the Hudson's Bay Company. She acquired £300 stock in June, 1670, and an account was opened in her name in the ledger A.14/1, fos. 55d.-56. In February, 1677, she obtained a further £300 stock from Sir James Hayes. Lady Margaret was a daughter of Edward Bampfeild, Esq. of Hardington, Somerset, and the second wife of James Drax of Deresalt, York, and of London and Barbados, who was created a knight bachelor by King Charles II on June 18, 1660. The four sons of this marriage died either young or unmarried. According to a memorial tablet which used to be on the south wall of the church of St. Anne and St. Agnes, Aldersgate, London, but which has now been taken down on account of damage sustained by enemy action in 1941, Sir James died on March 8, 1662, aged seventy. In her will dated February 11, 1683, Lady Margaret was described as of Kensington in the county of Middlesex. She instructed that " the principall mony of Six hundred pounds bee it

more or lesse and the improvement thereof and all other interest and estate whatsoever which I have in the trade and Company of Hudsons Bay I give the same to my said brother Warwick Bampfeild dureing his life and after his decease to such charitable uses as are herein before mencioned. And as to what is oweing unto mee by Sr. James Hayes Knight when hee doth pay the same unto my Executors My will is that he receive one hundred pounds thereof to his owne use as a legacy from mee and one hundred pounds more thereof as a legacy from mee to the use of his Daughter Rachell my goddaughter." Lady Margaret died before February 17 following, and her brother and executor assigned her holding of £600 stock to Thomas Gray on May 23, 1683.

Foorthe, Alderman Dannett

Dannett Foorthe was described in the 1672 manuscript account of aldermen (see A. Beaven, *The Aldermen of the City of London* (London, 1913), II, 190), as "a person that hath much more command of his passion than his brother [John Foorthe] and a man of greater abilities in busynesse, but as to church affaires, of the same principles with his brother". Dannett Foorthe was originally a member of the Drapers' Company but was translated to the Brewers' Company on January 15, 1661. He was an Alderman of Cheap ward from 1669-76, and was elected Sheriff for 1670-71. According to the ledger (A.14/1, fos. 56d.-57) he acquired £300 Hudson's Bay stock on May 21, 1669, but he was not named in the charter of May 2, 1670, or in any of the earlier instruments of incorporation. He served on the Committee in 1673-74 and towards the end of 1674 assigned his total holding to Sir James Hayes.

Foorthe, John

The 1672 manuscript account of aldermen (see Beaven, *Aldermen of the City of London*, II, 190), states that John Foorthe was "a hasty, passionate person; noe lover of the Church of England", and continues: "he rarely sees the inside of a church . . . he hath a consecrated chappell in his owne house . . . a nonconformist and a brewer officiating there, when he is at leisure on a Sunday to heare. He is a man of noe reputation

for keeping his word ". He was a brother of Dannett Foorthe, and one of the excise farmers. He was Master of the Brewers' Company 1668-69, Alderman of Cripplegate ward 1668-76, and served his shrievalty 1668-69. He died in 1678. According to J. Foster, *London Marriage Licences*, 1521-1869 (London, 1887), p. 502, " John Forth ", citizen and alderman of London, widower, aged about forty-three, married Albina Vane, spinster, aged twenty-four, of Westham, county Kent, at Newington, Surrey, on April 17, 1668. She was a daughter of Sir Henry Vane, the republican statesman. Foorthe's account in the ledger (A.14/1, fos. 56d.-57) shows that he first acquired £300 Hudson's Bay stock on May 21, 1669, but like his brother and Sir William Bucknall who also subscribed on that date, he was named neither in the charter of May 2, 1670, nor in any of the earlier instruments of incorporation. He was elected a Committee Member for 1671-72 and, according to A.43/1, fo. 1, on July 29, 1673 (cf. p. 46) transferred his holding to the Earl of Shaftesbury. In November of the same year he acquired £450 stock, which he assigned to Sir James Hayes at the end of 1674.

Gillam, Captain Zachariah

Captain Zachariah Gillam was the second son of Benjamin Gillam, who was a merchant and shipbuilder of Boston, Massachusetts. Benjamin Gillam and his elder son, Benjamin II, were chiefly engaged in the coastwise trade, but Zachariah and his son, Benjamin III, voyaged further afield. Zachariah was about thirty years of age in 1666. It is not known definitely how he came into contact with the adventurers, but he was engaged for the first voyage to Hudson Bay and given command of the *Nonsuch* ketch (fifty tons) which the adventurers bought from Sir William Warren in March, 1668 (A.14/1, fos. 78d.-79). On June 3, 1668, the *Nonsuch* sailed from Gravesend in company with the *Eaglet* ketch (Captain William Stannard) which King Charles II had lent the adventurers from the Royal Navy. The instructions issued by Prince Rupert, the Duke of Albemarle, the Earl of Craven, Sir George Carteret, Sir Peter Colleton and James Hayes to Stannard and Gillam (in S.P., Dom., Charles II, 251/180, Public Record Office) have been edited by Dr. Grace Lee Nute in *Minnesota History*, XVI, 419-23.

The two vessels were to endeavour to keep together and "saile to such place as Mr. Gooseberry and Mr. Raddison" should direct, and they were to be cautious in trading with the Indians. Fortifications were to be built on the shore for their "more convenient accomodation", and as soon as they had finished trading the returns were to be put aboard the *Nonsuch*. Captain Stannard was then to take over command and return to England with Groseilliers. Gillam was to remain behind with Radisson and take command of the *Eaglet* and "trade with the Inhabitants of the Country collect what goods they can against the next returne from England". They were to have in their thoughts "the discovery of the Passage into the South sea and to attempt it as occasion shall offer with the advice and direction of Mr. Gooseberry and Mr. Radisson". They were also instructed to keep journals and prepare maps to the best of their skill. But it was not possible to carry out all these orders. The *Eaglet* with Radisson on board sustained damage in a storm when about four hundred leagues off the Irish coast and was obliged to come back to England. She was immediately returned to the King's service. The *Nonsuch*, with Groseilliers aboard, continued alone and arrived off Resolution Island on August 4, 1668, and on September 29 reached a river emptying into James Bay, which Gillam and his companions named Rupert River. There they built Charles Fort and wintered in 1668-69. The following account of their return is given in a letter from R. Watts to the Secretary of State, dated Deal, October 11, 1669 (S.P. Dom., Charles II, 266/80): "Last Satterday night came in the *Nonesuch* Ketch from the Northwest passage. Since I have endeavored to find the proceedes of their voyage, only understand they were environed with ice about 6 monethes first haleing theire ketch on shore, and building them a house. They carryed provisions on shore and brewd Ale and beere and provided against the cold which was their work: They report the natives to bee civill and say Beaver is very plenty. Those that carryed out no venture brought home 10 li or 12 li worth of beaver." A similar account published in *The London Gazette*, No. 408, is of interest: "Deal, Octob. 11 [1669]. This last night came in here the *Nonsuch Ketch*, which having endeavoured to make out a passage by the North-West, was in those seas environed with Ice, which opposing her progress, the men were forced to hale her on shoar and to provide against the ensueing cold of a long Winter; which ending they returned with a considerable quantity of Beaver,

which made them some recompence for their cold confinement." There is " A Breviate of Captain Zachariah Gillam's Journal to the North-West, in the Nonsuch-Catch, in the Year 1668 " printed in John Seller, *The English Pilot. The Fourth Book. The First Part* (London, *circa* 1675), pp. 5-9, and this volume includes, amongst others, two maps, the first of which is entitled ' A Chart of the Northerne Sea From England Westerly as Farr as New Found Land & Northerly as Farr as Island Groenland & Fretum Davis by John Seller Hydrographer To the King ", and the second: ' A Chart of the North Part of America Describing the Sea Coast of Groenland Davis Streights Baffins Bay Hudsons Streights Buttons Bay And James Bay by John Seller Hydrographer to the King at the Hermitage in Wapping London ". Gillam's journal is also printed in the 1689 edition of *The English Pilot. The Fourth Book*, with a map entitled " A Chart of ye North part of America, For Hudsons Bay Comonly called ye North West Passage. By John Thornton Hidrographer at the Platt in the Minories ". Doubtless these charts, together with Thornton's " *new Map of the North part of* America, *from Hudson Streights*, commonly called the *Northwest* passage, unto Prince *Ruperts* River . . .", which he advertised for sale in *The London Gazette*, No. 758, of February 20-24, 1673, were based to a great extent on information supplied by Gillam. An outline of Gillam's voyage also appears in J. Robson, *An Account of Six Years Residence in Hudson's-Bay* (London, 1752), Appendix I, pp. 4-5. Cf. also Morton, *History of the Canadian West*, pp. 48-52. " Queries " addressed to Captain Gillam concerning his voyages to Hudson Bay and answers thereto, are in the Royal Society's Guard Book 19, nos. 19 and 29. In 1669 the *Wivenhoe* from the Royal Navy was lent to the adventurers in place of the *Eaglet*, and was sent to James Bay that year in charge of Captain Stannard. She returned to England at the end of the same year or early in 1670, and an examination of the customs charges (see Appendix E, p. 197) suggests that she did not reach the Bay. The *Nonsuch* was sold in June, 1670, for £152. 10*s*. 0*d*. (A.14/1, fo. 125d.), and was replaced by the *Prince Rupert* frigate (75½ tons) which John Graves built for the adventurers during the winter of 1669-70 at a cost of £436. 7*s*. 6*d*. (ibid., fos. 116d.-117). Gillam was given command of her, and in company with the *Wivenhoe* (Captain Robert Newland) once again sailed for Hudson Bay. *The London Gazette*, No. 615, announced, " Deale, October 5 [1671] This day arrived here

the *Prince Rupert*, Mr. Gilham, Commander, from the North-west passage, whither he was sent by that Company, together with an other Ship [the *Wivenhoe*] (which is not yet come in, but very suddainly expected) to Trade, which they accordingly did, continuing there the whole winter, and are, as is said, come thence very rich." Gillam again had the command of the *Prince Rupert* during the voyages of 1672-73 and 1674-75. His father died in 1674 and Zachariah's share of the estate was administered by his brother-in-law, Richard Sharpe, (*Publications*, Colonial Society of Massachusetts, 29, p. 525). Gillam seems to have returned to the New England coastwise trade in 1675, and he appeared in North Carolina in December, 1677, from London with the object of selling or exchanging English manufactured goods for tobacco. In 1678 he was recorded as the owner of the ship *Caroline*, and as a merchant of the City of London (Proceedings in the General Court of Albemarle, 1679-1712, Raleigh). From 1677-80 he took part in North Carolina affairs and was suspected of having a share in the Culpeper rebellion. He seems to have been taken in custody to England, and on February 4, 1680, was ordered forthwith to "enter into 200*l.* Bond to give his Attendance at the Councill Boord from time to time until he shalbe discharged". (Cf. C. M. Andrews, *The Colonial Period of American History* (Newhaven, 1937), III, 226-7, 254, and *Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial Series*, 1613-1680, I, 881.) At a meeting of the Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company held on January 11, 1682, it was recorded that "Capt. Zachery Gilliam, presenting himselfe to serve the Compa. in any capacity the Company shall Imploy him in The Comitte haveing considered he has bin an old servant and done the Company formerly good service have accepted of him and have ordered the said Gillam be taken into their service and Imployed and for his Incouragement doe promise to allow him £100 by yeare to commence from the day he breakes ground at graves end and for his present support to that time he shall be allowed 20*s.* by weake" (A.1/2, fo. 59d.). In the following March he was appointed to the command of the *Prince Rupert*, but his conduct was unsatisfactory and in May he was reprimanded for being absent from his ship and was threatened with dismissal. For an account of the events in Hudson Bay during the winter of 1682-83 in which both Zachariah and his son, Benjamin, who was on an interloping expedition, were concerned, see the biography of Pierre Esprit Radisson, pp. 246-7. By the summer of 1683

news of the interlopers in Hudson Bay had reached London, and at a Committee meeting held on June 27, 1683, Sir James Hayes was desired " to prepare a Letter of Atturney to impower some person att Boston in New England to Seize on Young Gillam Comander of ye *Batchelors Delight* whome ye Comittee is informed went last yeare as an interloper for Hudsons Bay and Capt. Zachariah Gillam and Capt. Ezbon Sandford if they Arrive there as allso to procure a lr. from ye Comittee of Plantations to ye Governr. in New England to be Assisting to such person as ye Compa. shall imploy as their Atturney " (A.1/2, fo. 114). But Zachariah had already lost his life when his ship, which was in Nelson River, was " Driven from her Anchor to Sea " on October 21, 1682, and " never Since heard of " (ibid., fo. 122).

Gorst, Thomas

In the instructions given to Captains Stannard and Gillam (see Nute, " Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography ", p. 420) for the conduct of the expedition in Hudson Bay during the winter of 1668-69, it was stated that Gorst was " to remaine also in the Country to keepe the accompts of the Voiadge and to be assistant to Capt. Guillam and Mr. Raddison and if either of them should happen to dye then the said Mr. Gorst and the chiefe mate [Thomas Shepard] of the said Ketch are to be Joyned with the survivour for the management of the affaires." But Gorst's account in A.14/1, fos. 80d.-81 shows that he was in London during the winter of 1668-69, so he was presumably with Radisson aboard the *Eaglet* when she was obliged to turn back. Gorst acted as Governor Charles Bayly's secretary on the voyage of 1670-71, and returned to Hudson Bay with him in 1672. Oldmixon says Gorst was storekeeper at Rupert River under the direction of Governor William Lydall during the winter of 1674-75. In 1676, his account in A.14/2, fos. 71d.-72, was headed " Mr. Thomas Gorst Purser of the *Rupert* ". Oldmixon used Gorst's journal when writing his " History of Hudson's-Bay " in 1708 (see Tyrrell, *Doc. Rel. to the Early History of Hudsons Bay*, passim). In March, 1680, he applied for employment in the Company's service at 50*s.* per month, with an advance of a year's wages, but the Committee considered his demands too high and he was " dismist his attendance ".

Griffith, Sir John

Sir John Griffith, who is sometimes referred to as Sir John Griffin in State Papers, Domestic, Charles II, was one of the original adventurers, and was named in the charter of May 2, 1670. He was also named in an earlier instrument of incorporation dated April 18, 1670 (see Nute, " Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography ", p. 425). He was presumably the Captain Griffith on whose behalf a warrant was issued in August, 1661, authorising the payment to him of £4,000 without account for services rendered to King Charles II in Holland during his exile. Griffith was created a knight bachelor by the King at Whitehall on January 2, 1665, and in the following month he was granted the office of Keeper of the blockhouse at West Tilbury at a fee of 2*d.* a day, and also that of Keeper of the blockhouse at Gravesend at a fee of 4*d.* a day, with six acres of land. John Evelyn speaks of being entertained " very handsomely " by Griffith at Gravesend on October 21, 1665. He first acquired £55 Hudson's Bay stock on April 8, 1668, and by June 1, 1670, the amount had been made up to £300. He served on the Committee in 1672-73 and 1674-76. He died shortly after September 13, 1677, and in his will, dated August 8, 1677, was described as of Erith, county Kent. He requested to be buried near his wife with no more ceremony than that afforded to his eldest son, John, deceased. Two married daughters, three unmarried daughters, and four sons were named in this will, probate of which was granted to William Walker, citizen and goldsmith of London, and to John Parker, Griffith's son-in-law, on October 9, 1677. The executors assigned the £300 stock to Sir James Hayes on March 28, 1678.

Groseilliers, Médard Chouart, sieur des[1]

Médart Chouart, who was also known as des Groseilliers, was the son of Médard Chouart and Marie Poirier. He was baptised at the parish

[1] Acknowledgments and thanks are due to Dr. Grace Lee Nute of the Minnesota Historical Society for kindly reading this biography when in typescript. It is with her permission that we give the date of Groseilliers' baptism. The entry was found by her during the course of her researches in preparation for her forthcoming joint biography of Radisson and Groseilliers.

church of Charly-sur-Marne on July 31, 1618, and as a youth lived in the home of friends in Tourraine. He is said to have emigrated to Quebec at an early age, and by 1646 he had lived for some time at the Huronia Mission as a donné or lay helper to the Jesuits, in whose service he became an expert traveller and acquired a knowledge of the Huron tongue, as well as the art of managing Indians. Some time after 1646 he started trading on his own account. On September 3, 1647, he married at Quebec, Helène, daughter of Abraham Martin and widow of Claude Etienne. A son named Médard was born to them at Quebec in 1651, and Helène died in the same year. On his return from a journey to Acadia he married at Quebec on August 23, 1653, Marguérite Hayet, widow of Jean Veron Grandmênil and half-sister of Pierre Esprit Radisson. Her home was at Three Rivers where their son, Jean Baptiste Chouart, was born in July, 1654. At this time the French on the St. Lawrence were merely receivers of furs. The Indians in the upper country and the interior who trapped the skins had no direct contact with Europeans. They disposed of their furs to the Hurons of the south in return for goods of French manufacture, and the Huron middlemen traded the skins at the French settlements. The furs came from the north to Tadoussac and Three Rivers, and from the west by the Ottawa River to Montreal and Three Rivers. The Iroquois confederation acted as middlemen to the Dutch on the River Hudson, and as neither the French nor the Dutch themselves took an active part in the fur trade, there was but little rivalry between them: the competition was between the middlemen. The Iroquois were by far the better organised and better armed, and their geographic position enabled them to strike suddenly by the rivers flowing from their territories—north-east by the St. Lawrence, north-west by the Ottawa, west by the Niagara, and south-west by the Ohio. (Cf. Innis, *The Fur Trade in Canada*, pp. 32-3.) The Hurons were settled in villages between Lakes Simcoe and Huron and were comparatively unarmed. In 1650 seventeen of their villages were brutally destroyed by the Iroquois and the Algonkin country was depopulated. Survivors from the south-east shores of Lake Huron, and the Ottawas of Manitoulin Island fled across Lakes Michigan and Superior to their distant shores. The French fur trade was ruined. But the Hurons had grown accustomed to French goods and implements, and since the river route to the St. Lawrence was closed to them by the Iroquois they were unable to obtain

further supplies. In 1653 a small party of Ottawas successfully re-opened trade relations with the French, travelling from Lake Superior by river and portage to the headwaters of the St. Maurice River, and from thence to Three Rivers. In the same year three canoes of Hurons were also able to contact the French by way of the Ottawa River route. The parties joined forces and returned safely to their people by the latter route. In 1654 one hundred and twenty Hurons and Ottawas came down from the Great Lakes to trade their furs, and on their return in the same year they were accompanied by two Frenchmen who were sent by Governor Jean de Lauson to encourage them, and to arrange for them to bring their furs down in a steady stream. It is now almost certain that Groseilliers was one of the two men and that his companion was also a native of Three Rivers. Their mission was successful and they returned late in August, 1656. Groseilliers was later rewarded with a grant of land. He was in Three Rivers in July, 1657, and his daughter Marie-Anne was born and baptised there on 7th August following. In 1657 and 1658 the Hurons were again prevented from coming down with their furs by fear of the Iroquois. The French fur trade was again seriously threatened, but it was saved by Groseilliers' next expedition, which was to the Great Lakes. He started in the late spring of 1659 and was accompanied by Radisson, who had but recently returned from the country of the Onondagas (see Radisson's biography, p. 244). The Governor of the French colony tried to oppose Groseilliers and Radisson in carrying out their plans. When they applied to him for a licence to go to the upper country he would only grant it on condition that two of his servants should accompany them and take half the profits; but Groseilliers and Radisson were not willing for him to have so large a gain through the medium of his inexperienced servants and so " made the governor a slight answer ", telling him they were " Discoverers before governors ", and would be glad " to have the honnour of his company, but not that of his servants ". One servant, however, a Jesuit, left with them, but the Indians, probably instigated by the Frenchmen, refused en route to let him continue. A party of Chippewa made the expedition up to fourteen canoes. There has been much controversy as to the area covered during this journey. It is clear that they passed by the Ottawa River route and Sault Ste. Marie into Lake Superior, following the southern shore. They crossed Kaweenaw Point and built a fort, possibly on Oak Point, looking on Chagouamegon Bay.

They then went on to winter (1659-60) with the Sioux, and returned to their fort in the spring of 1660. Radisson's narrative of this trip (Scull, *Voyages of Peter Esprit Radisson*, pp. 134-247), which brought them furs valued at 300,000 livres and an insight into the possibilities of themselves getting to the source of the supply, is very confused, doubtless purposely, as he did not wish to give away too many of their plans, especially as the Jesuits were also anxious to open up and keep the fur trade of the north for themselves. Consequently it is extremely difficult for the historian to come to a satisfactory conclusion about their movements, especially as other contemporary information is contradictory. Their profits were considerable, and on their return to Montreal they were fined for ignoring the monopoly rights of the official trading company. Groseilliers went to France in 1660 in an attempt to secure redress, but he was unsuccessful and returned to Canada in the following year. He then organised an expedition to the Ottawa by way of Hudson Bay, but it came to naught. For this he seems to have tried to obtain the financial support of the French colony in Acadia and enlisted the services of Radisson and seven other experienced men, and chartered a small vessel to take them from the St. Lawrence to Isle Percée, the appointed rendezvous with the ship bringing an outfit from Europe, which he had arranged for during his winter in France. But the plans had become known to the French authorities and although the ship arrived from Europe, arrangements had to be altered. They tried to dispose of the goods they had brought with them from Quebec at St. Pierre in Cape Breton and at Canso, but they " were threatened to be burned by the French ". Groseilliers and Radisson then went to Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, where they came into contact with the English who persuaded them to go to Boston, Massachusetts. Here they obtained financial assistance and outfitted an expedition for Hudson Bay, but after getting as far as Hudson Strait the New England captain's fear of the ice made him turn back. Another expedition in two ships was arranged for the following year, but this venture was not carried out because one of the ships was wrecked on Sable Island. The merchants backing the expedition brought a suit against Groseilliers and Radisson to make them " recant the bargaine ", but the Frenchmen eventually cleared themselves, and when again approached by the New Englanders, Radisson told them " that a scalded cat fears ye water though it be cold ". The renewed approach of the New Englanders was due to the interest

of certain commissioners from England. From February to May, 1664, these commissioners, who had been sent out by King Charles II to settle important questions which had arisen in connection with the colonies, sat in Boston. Two of them, Colonel Richard Nicolls, who was also Governor of New York, and Colonel George Cartwright, came to hear of the Frenchmen's plans and became interested. On August 1, 1665, they embarked with Cartwright for England. Their ship, commanded by Benjamin Gillam, brother of Captain Zachariah Gillam (q.v.), was captured by a Dutch caper, and Groseilliers and Radisson were landed in Spain. They reached England about October, 1665, when the plague was at its height. The Court had removed to Oxford to escape the scourge, and it was there that they saw Sir George Carteret, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household and Treasurer of the Navy, who brought their plans to the attention of the King. They remained at Oxford at the King's expense for three months and spent the rest of the winter of 1665-66 at Windsor. The war with the Dutch and the general economic situation prevented any expedition sailing in 1666, and the Peace of Breda, signed on July 10, 1667, came too late for any ships to sail to Hudson Bay that year, but allowed plans to be made for 1668. Meanwhile, the Dutch had taken an interest in the fur trade of Hudson Bay. Some idea of the Frenchmen's plans must have reached De Witt, the Grand Pensionary of the States of Holland, perhaps through the medium of the captain of the Dutch caper. De Witt engaged the services of a Frenchman named La Tourette to entice Groseilliers from the service of the English, but the plan failed, and in the autumn of 1666 Groseilliers was cleared of any complicity in the plot. On June 3, 1668, the first expedition of the adventurers of England sailed from Gravesend for Hudson Bay, and a short account of the venture is given in the biography of Captain Zachariah Gillam, pp. 226-8. Groseilliers sailed aboard the *Nonsuch* (Captain Gillam) which succeeded in reaching Hudson Bay, and he returned to England in 1669. Although Captain Gillam was nominally in charge, Groseilliers, from his previous experience of the country and the trade, must have played the directing part. Both he and Radisson were with Governor Bayly on the expedition of 1670, and both returned with him in 1671. Groseilliers and Radisson again went to Hudson Bay in 1672, the former in the capacity of interpreter and trader. He stayed there until 1675, but Radisson returned in 1673. Groseilliers was paid his salary on November 29, 1675, and

then both he and Radisson, who were dissatisfied with the treatment they had received from the Hudson's Bay Company, deserted to France, where they had been attracted by remunerative offers of employment in the fur trade made to them by Louis XIV's minister, Colbert, through the medium of Father Albanel. (See also Scull, *Voyages of Peter Esprit Radisson*, pp. 249-314.) The fact that Radisson's wife was the daughter of one of the English adventurers prevented full confidence from being placed in him, but after some delays he and Groseilliers were sent to Canada. The merchants of New France were not in favour of a sea expedition to Hudson Bay, probably because they feared that their trade on the St. Lawrence would be adversely affected, and the Comte de Frontenac, Governor-General of La Nouvelle France, made no attempt to redeem the promises made to the " brothers ". Radisson returned to France, but Groseilliers remained with his family in Canada until 1682, when, with his son Jean Baptiste Chouart and Radisson, he was concerned in an interloping venture to Port Nelson. An account of this expedition is given on pp. 246-7. Groseilliers followed Radisson to France at the end of 1683, but thereafter very little is known about his movements. When the terms of Radisson's re-admission into the service of the Hudson's Bay Company were recorded in the Minutes of a Committee held on May 12, 1684 (A.1/2, fo. 143d.), it was also stated " that his Brother Grossilier who is now in france if he comes over Shall have 20*s*. a weeke for his Support dureing his abode here he Ingageing also to be faithfull to the Interest of the Company for the future ". But the offer was not accepted and by April, 1685, Groseilliers was again living in New France. Little more is known of him after that time. His wife continued to live in or near the neighbourhood of Three Rivers and died in 1711. As well as the children referred to above, Groseilliers had a daughter baptised in 1659 and another in June, 1661. His son, Jean Baptiste Chouart, entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1684, and in 1688 became a subject of England. See Morton, *History of the Canadian West*, passim, and Fulmer Mood, " The London Background of the Radisson Problem ", pp. 391-413, and G. L. Nute, " Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography ", pp. 414-26.

Hungerford, Sir Edward

Sir Edward Hungerford, best known for his reckless extravagance, was the son and heir of Anthony Hungerford, the royalist, who died in 1657. Edward Hungerford was born on October 20, 1632, and was baptised on November 1 at Black Bourton, Oxfordshire. At the coronation of King Charles II on April 23, 1661, he was created a Knight of the Bath. He was elected Member of Parliament for Chippenham in 1660, 1661, 1678, 1679 and 1681; for Shoreham in 1685, 1688 and 1690; and for Steyning in 1695, 1698, 1700 and 1702. His town residence, Hungerford House, near Charing Cross, was burnt down in April, 1669, and he afterwards settled in Spring Gardens. In 1679 he obtained permission to hold a market three times a week on the site of the demolished Hungerford House, and three years later a market house was built there. Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Stephen Fox purchased the market in 1685 and received the tolls. The market house, rebuilt in 1833, was removed in 1860 when Charing Cross railway station was built on the site. Hungerford, who died in 1711, is said to have been a poor knight of Windsor during his old age. He was buried in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, Middlesex. He married three times and had four sons, only one of whom, Edward, had issue, a son who died young. Hungerford first acquired Hudson's Bay stock on December 24, 1667, when he paid in £20. By the time of the charter of May 2, 1670, in which he was named, he held £270. He was also named in the earlier grants dated June 23 and October 21, 1669, and April 18, 1670 (see Nute, " Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography ", pp. 423-6). His stock was increased to £300 by May 28, 1670, and he held this amount until January 6, 1681, when he assigned his total holding to John Hayes. Hungerford was a Committee Member in 1674-75.

Kirke, Sir John

John Kirke was the third son of Gervase Kirke, a London merchant, and of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of M. Goudon of Dieppe, Normandy. His brothers, Sir David and Sir Lewis Kirke, Knights, as well as others of the family, played a part in the affairs of Canada and Newfoundland.

John Kirke was a merchant in London and agent for several large firms abroad. In 1664 he was granted the office of Paymaster and Receiver to the Gentlemen Pensioners, with the same allowances and fees as were taken by his brother, Sir Lewis Kirke, deceased (*Cal. S.P. Dom., Charles II, 1663-64*, p. 677). Kirke was knighted in June, 1674, and in his will dated June 12, 1685, was described as of St. Martin's in the Fields, Middlesex. He held property at that time in East Ham, Essex, " Leister Feilds ", in the parish of Mary le Savoy, Middlesex, and in Midlam, county Lincoln. The chief beneficiaries under this will, which was proved on June 24, 1685, were his wife, Ann, and his son, Thomas. One of Kirke's daughters was the first wife of Pierre Esprit Radisson, but neither she nor her husband were named in his will. Kirke first acquired Hudson's Bay stock on February 10, 1668, by making a payment of £20, and by the time of the charter of May 2, 1670, in which he was named, he held £270. He was also named in the earlier grants dated June 23 and October 21, 1669, and April 18, 1670 (see Nute, " Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography ", pp. 424-6). He was a Committee Member from 1670-76, and held his stock until February 18, 1678, when he assigned it to William Walker.

Millington, Francis

Francis Millington of London was a member of the Drapers' Company and one of the six Commissioners of Customs appointed by King Charles II. He first acquired Hudson's Bay stock on October 31, 1667, when he paid in £20. He was named in the instrument dated April 18, 1670 (see Nute, " Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography ", pp. 424-5), as well as in the charter of May 2 following, by which time he held £300 stock. He was a Committee Member from 1670-74 and transferred his total holding to Sir Robert Vyner on March 14, 1678. Millington married Martha, eldest child of Samuel Vyner, brother of Sir Robert Vyner, at the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, Middlesex, on May 21, 1667, at which time the bride was about fifteen years of age. He died in 1693 and was buried in Wandsworth, Surrey, where the annual dividends from investments of a charity founded by his will and augmented by John Emilie in 1704, are applied

as pensions and gifts of great-coats to thirty-six almsmen. Millington's widow married Dr. Peter Birch, a Prebendary of Westminster Abbey, on November 24, 1697, and was buried in the Abbey on May 28, 1703. Millington's only child, Martha, married Thomas Mansell, later first Baron Mansell of Margam, in May, 1686, when about eighteen years of age.

Monk, Christopher, second Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Torrington, Baron Monk of Potheridge, Beauchamp and Tyes

Christopher Monk, second Duke of Albemarle, was one of the adventurers named in the grant of April 18, 1670 (see Nute, "Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography", pp. 424-5), and in the charter of May 2 following. Although the stock account in the first ledger (A.14/1, fos. 47d.-48) was entered under his name and he was credited in 1667 with £82. 5*s*. 3*d*. for "Severall Goods & Merchandizes . . . being his proportion in the remaines of a former Cargoe" (either that of the *Eaglet* which did not reach Hudson Bay in 1668, or that of a previous attempt), there is evidence to prove that he was not financially interested in the venture at the youthful age of about sixteen years, but that his father, George Monk, first Duke of Albemarle (q.v.) was the original stockholder. The Company's first ledger, although noting transactions from the time of the first voyage to Hudson Bay, was not written up until towards the end of 1671 (see p. 4 and n. 1). The particulars were then entered in the name of Christopher Monk, who had succeeded his father as second Duke of Albemarle in January, 1670. On March 30, 1670, the amount of stock was increased to £300 by a cash payment of £217. 14*s*. 9*d*. His career was less spectacular than that of his father, but amongst the various appointments he held were: Member of Parliament for Devon (1667-70); Privy Councillor (1675); a Commissioner for Tangier (1682); a Lord of Trade and Foreign Plantations (1682); and Captain-General of Jamaica (1686). In December, 1669, he married Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of Henry, second Duke of Newcastle, and died in Jamaica without issue in October, 1688. He was still a stockholder in the Hudson's Bay Company at the time of his death.

Monk, George, first Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Torrington, Baron Monk of Potheridge, Beauchamp and Tyes

George Monk, described by Pepys as " the blockhead Albemarle . . . the heaviest man in the world, but stout and honest to his country " (October 23, 1667), was the second son of Sir Thomas Monk, Knight, and of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Smith. He was born on December 6, 1608, at Potheridge, near Torrington, county Devon. In 1625 he left England and gained military experience on the continent, and afterwards served King Charles I in Scotland and Ireland during the troubles in those countries. On his return to England he joined the royal cause and was taken prisoner by the Parliamentary forces when the Royalists were defeated at Nantwich in January, 1644. Six months later he was brought to the bar of the House of Commons and accused of high treason. He was committed to the Tower of London, where he remained for two years. When Parliament took the Irish war into its own hands Monk was engaged for that service and released from the Tower in November, 1646. Although he apparently drew a distinction between bearing arms against the Irish rebels and bearing arms against the King, once he was in the Parliamentary service military honour obliged him to remain faithful. He was commander-in-chief in Ulster (1647-49), commander-in-chief in Scotland (1651-52), and Joint General of the Fleet (1652). He was again commander-in-chief in Scotland from 1654-60 and was responsible for the return of King Charles II to England in 1660. In July of that year he was created Baron Monk of Potheridge, Beauchamp and Tyes, Earl of Torrington and Duke of Albemarle. In 1663 he became one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, and in the following year a member of the Royal Society. Many more honours were heaped upon him before he died on January 3, 1670. In 1653 he married Anne, daughter of his regimental farrier, John Clarges, at the church of St. George, Southwark, and their son, Christopher (q.v.), was born in the same year. There can be no doubt that he, and not his son, Christopher, was the original stockholder in the Hudson's Bay Company. It was George Monk who was named in the letter from King Charles II to James, Duke of York, dated February 7, 1668, as one of the persons to whom the *Eaglet* ketch was to be lent in " great hope of finding some passage . . . into the South Sea " (see Nute, " Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography ",

p. 419), and the signature " Albemarle " to the instructions issued to Captains Stannard and Gillam in 1668 (ibid., p. 423) could only have been his, and not his son's, as from 1660-70 the younger Monk was styled Earl of Torrington.

Neile, Sir Paul

Paul Neile was the only child of Richard Neile, who was created Archbishop of York in 1631 and who died in 1640. On May 27, 1663, Paul Neile was created a knight bachelor at Bishopsthorpe. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Gabriel Clarke, D.D., Prebendary of Durham, and in 1640 was styled as of Hutton Bonvile, county York. After the Restoration in 1660 Neile was made one of the Ushers of the Privy Chamber, and he was also a member of the first Council of the Royal Society. By a codicil dated March 24, 1684, to his will of December 18, 1682—at which time he was resident at Codnover Castle, county Derby—he directed that if he should die in London he wished to be buried near the tomb of his mother, Dorothy, in the church in Threadneedle Street. His will was proved in London in 1685. He had two sons and two daughters. (See R. Surtees, *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham* (London, 1816), I, lxxxix.) Neile, who is said to have dissipated a large fortune, first acquired £150 stock from William, Earl of Craven, on April 4, 1670, and was named in the instrument of incorporation dated April 18, 1670 (see Nute, " Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography ", pp. 424-5), as well as in the charter of May 2 following. By November, 1671, his holding amounted to £200. On March 19, 1674, he assigned his whole share to Mrs. Faith Read of London, widow, and she held this amount until October 30 following, when it was transferred back to Neile (A.14/1, fos. 51d.-52 and A.43/1, fo. 2-2d.). Mrs. Read was the second woman adventurer, although no stock account in her name has been traced. The first woman to have such an account was Lady Margaret Drax (q.v.). But the day after the re-transfer took place Neile assigned the whole amount to William Wootton, and no further transactions in his name took place until May 4, 1676, when he acquired the

£200 stock back from Wootton (A.43/1, fo. 7). This amount was next transferred to the Earl of Shaftesbury on May 29, 1676 (ibid., fo. 7d.), when Neile's connection with the Hudson's Bay Company ceased.

Portman, John

John Portman, the son of Christopher Portman of Tunstall and of his wife, Joane, daughter of John Munns of Mundeboys, county Kent, was a goldsmith at The Unicorn, Lombard Street, prior to 1644, and there are many references to him in the registers of the church of St. Mary Woolnoth. Although Portman was acting as treasurer to the adventurers in October, 1667, his own first payment into the venture was not made until February 10, 1668, when he acquired £20 stock. By the time the instrument of incorporation dated April 18, 1670 (see Nute, " Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography ", pp. 424-5), and the charter of May 2, 1670, were granted, in both of which he was named, he held £270 stock. He eventually increased this amount to £350, which sum he assigned to Richard Kent at the end of 1674. Portman was a Committee Member from 1670-73. He suffered losses to the extent of £76,760. 18*s.* 2*d.* when the King closed the Exchequer in 1672, and as annual interest he was allowed the sum of £4,605. 13*s.* 0*d.* Although his name was not included in the list of goldsmiths for 1677 he continued his business, and records of several large sums of money at the Exchequer which he transferred to private names in 1678 are to be found in the Assignation Books in the Public Record Office. By his first marriage Portman had one daughter. He married, secondly, Mary, daughter and heiress of Philip Wergan of Deane, county Gloucester, and by her he had at least three sons and two daughters. According to Price, *Handbook of London Bankers*, p. 131, Portman died in the Fleet, the prison for debtors, bankrupts and those charged with contempt of court. He was buried in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, on December 2, 1683. In the burial register he was described as of the parish of St. Bride's, Fleet Street. Letters of administration were granted to his son, Mathew, in March, 1684.

Pretyman, William

William Pretyman, younger son of Sir John Pretyman, Knight, of Bacton, Suffolk, and later of Driffield, Gloucestershire, was attached to the royalist cause. He carried letters between King Charles I and his Queen, Henrietta Maria, and during the Commonwealth he was a royalist agent in London. In 1655 he was a merchant adventurer to India. In 1663 he was granted the office of Remembrancer of First Fruits and Tenths in the Exchequer, no doubt in reward for his services to the royal cause. He was described as being of Bloomfield Mansion, Deptford, and of Hatton Gardens, Holborn, London. Pretyman died on March 4, 1687, and was buried at Greenwich, Kent. He first acquired Hudson's Bay stock on February 10, 1668, when he paid £20 into the venture. At the time of the charter of May 2, 1670, in which he was named, he held £300. He was also named in the previous grant dated April 18, 1670 (see Nute, "Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography", p. 425). He transferred his total holding to Nicholas Hayward on March 6, 1677. A full account of the Pretyman family will be found in J. J. Muskett, *Suffolk Manorial Families* (Exeter, 1908), II, passim.

Radisson, Pierre Esprit[1]

Pierre Esprit Radisson, whose family is recorded in the once Papal territory of Avignon, was born about 1636. He was the son of Pierre Radisson and Madeleine Hénault, widow of Sébastien Hayet of St. Malo. He emigrated to New France about 1651 and went to Three Rivers where his half-sister, Marguérite Hayet, later the second wife of Médard Chouart, sieur des Groseilliers, lived. Much of the information we have about Radisson is taken from his own narratives (see Scull, *Voyages of Peter Esprit Radisson*). The first narrative (pp. 25-86) tells how about a year after his arrival in Canada, Radisson went with two companions on a shooting excursion in the neighbourhood of Three Rivers. His friends were killed by Iroquois, but he was taken prisoner and carried up the Richelieu River to their village, which was situated near the

[1] Acknowledgments and thanks are again due to Dr. Grace Lee Nute for kindly reading this biography when in typescript.

Dutch settlement of Fort Orange (now Albany), and was adopted by some parents who had lost a son in the wars. An attempt to escape resulted in recapture and torture, but he was rescued by his adopted parents and sisters and was once more taken into their family. In the autumn of 1653 he accompanied the Iroquois to Fort Orange on a war excursion in which he acquitted himself to their satisfaction, and shortly after their return he managed to escape. He made his way to Fort Orange, from whence he was sent to New Amsterdam, and then on to Holland. He landed at Amsterdam in January, 1654, and then proceeded to France. It is difficult to trace his movements during the next few years, but he was in Quebec in 1655 and in Three Rivers in 1657, a year after the Jesuit Mission was started among the Onondagas. In July, 1657, he accompanied a party to the Jesuit Mission, and his narrative entitled "The Second Voyage made in the Upper Country of the Iroquoits" (Scull, pp. 86-134) deals mainly with the journey to Onondaga and with his residence at the Mission. After a winter of alarms caused by the enmity of the Indians, the Mission was abandoned on March 28, 1658, and the party returned to Montreal. By April, 1658, Radisson was once more in Three Rivers, where he seems to have remained until the late spring of 1659. Then, in company with Groseilliers, he undertook a voyage to the Great Lakes and returned to Montreal in the following year. A short account of the events leading up to this expedition and the route taken is given on pp. 233-4. Radisson's narrative of the journey (Scull, *Voyages of Peter Esprit Radisson*, pp. 134-247) is most confused, and Dr. Grace Lee Nute, in the course of her researches in preparation for a joint biography of Radisson and Groseilliers, has come to the conclusion that the party was absent only eleven months, and that historians have been mistaken in thinking that they reached Hudson Bay. Radisson was next associated with Groseilliers in his attempt to reach the Ottawa by way of Hudson Bay, and the events from the time of that abortive expedition to the first venture sent out in 1668 by the English adventurers, are dealt with in the biographies of Groseilliers and Gillam. Radisson sailed on board the *Eaglet* ketch (Captain Stannard) from Gravesend on June 3, 1668, but she was damaged in a storm when about four hundred leagues off the Irish coast and was forced to return to England. He thus spent the winter of 1668-69 in London instead of on the shores of James Bay. Meanwhile, the *Eaglet* was returned to the Royal Navy and the *Wivenhoe* was lent to the adventurers in her

stead. She sailed under the command of Captain Stannard in the summer of 1669, with Radisson on board, and returned to England at the end of the same year or early in 1670. An examination of the customs charges (see Appendix E, p. 197) suggests that she did not reach the Bay. Radisson and Groseilliers were with Governor Bayly on the expedition of 1670, and returned to England with him in 1671. They both went to the Bay in 1672 with Bayly, but Radisson came back to England in the *Prince Rupert* (Captain Gillam) in 1673 (see p. 49, and Appendix F, p. 206). The narrative of his voyage to Hudson Bay in 1682 and 1683 (Scull, *Voyages of Peter Esprit Radisson*, pp. 249-314) gives a brief outline of his movements from 1675 onwards, and tells how he became discontented with the treatment he received from the Hudson's Bay Company and deserted with Groseilliers to France in December, 1675 (see p. 236). They were attracted there by promises of remunerative employment in the fur trade which had been made to them by Louis XIV's minister, Colbert, through the medium of Father Albanel. But the French were tardy in keeping all their promises; they distrusted Radisson because his English wife, a daughter of Sir John Kirke of the Hudson's Bay Company, had remained in England. Radisson and Groseilliers were eventually sent to Canada, but the merchants there did not view an expedition by sea to Hudson Bay with any favour, probably because they thought their trade on the St. Lawrence would suffer, and the Comte de Frontenac, Governor of La Nouvelle France, did not redeem the promises which had been made to the "brothers". Groseilliers remained in Canada, but Radisson, finding himself "slighted" returned to France. He then entered the French navy, serving under Maréchal Jean d'Estrées and taking part in an expedition to West Africa and also in one to Tobago (West Indies) in 1678. He was back in France in the summer of 1679, and, acting under official instructions, went to England to try to arrange for his wife to return with him, but Kirke would not allow his daughter to cross the Channel. Radisson returned to France in October, 1679, and Colbert next arranged for him to see Sieur Aubrey de la Chesnaye, a prominent Canadian merchant, with whom Radisson agreed to "undertake to establish a treaty for the Beaver trade in the Great Bay" where he had been previously for the English. Once more he went to England, ostensibly to try to bring back his wife, but in reality to find out the plans of the Hudson's Bay Company. He hoped "to find the Gentlemen

of the Company something better inclin'd " towards him, but in this he was greatly disappointed. He then returned to Paris only to find that de la Chesnaye had gone to Canada. Radisson followed him, but more delays occurred until 1682 when a trading voyage, which outwardly bore the character of a private enterprise, but which had the backing of the Governor of Canada and indirectly that also of the King of France, sailed for Port Nelson, where their object was to stake out a claim for France before the arrival of the English, whom they could then treat as aggressors. The Hudson's Bay Company sent five ships to Hudson Bay in 1682. Three of these were bound for the " Bottom of the Bay " ; the others, the *Albemarle* and the *Prince Rupert*, were to winter in Hudson Bay proper. Zachariah Gillam (q.v.) had re-entered the Company's service in January, 1682, and had been given command of the *Prince Rupert*. A third expedition was also on its way to Port Nelson. This was commanded by Zachariah's son, Benjamin, and operated under a licence from the Governor of Massachusetts. The *Bachelor's Delight* left Boston on June 21, 1682, and claimed to be the first to arrive in Hudson Bay, reaching Nelson River in the following August. Young Gillam sailed up the estuary to an island which still bears his name, and built fortifications. Shortly afterwards, the party under Radisson, Groseilliers, and the latter's son, Jean Baptiste Chouart, arrived in the *St. Pierre* and the *Ste. Anne*, and entered Hayes River. The English party under their governor, John Bridgar, arrived on September 7, 1682, and settled on the north bank of the Nelson, below Benjamin Gillam's party. The *Albemarle* was to winter at Port Nelson and proceed to Charlton Island in the spring, and the *Prince Rupert* was to assist in building the fort at Port Nelson and winter at Charlton Island. From Radisson's highly-coloured account of the events of that winter and from other sources we find that his main concern during the winter of 1682-83 was to keep the English and Boston parties from uniting against the French, who were not strong enough to deal with double opposition. He had known young Gillam in earlier days and was able to lull his suspicions and trick him into believing that the French force had arrived first and was superior in numbers. Gillam visited the French post, but after a friendly stay of a fortnight, found himself held prisoner, and in February, 1683, his fort was reduced and his men captured. Radisson's dealings with Bridgar were equally successful. Each asserted his right in and claim to the territory in the

name of his sovereign, and both parties settled down for the winter on apparently friendly terms. Radisson's force was inferior in strength to the English one, but he deceived Bridgar as he had deceived young Gillam. The English were the first to suffer loss when the *Prince Rupert* was " Driven from her Anchor to Sea " on October 21, 1682, and was never heard of again. Captain Zachariah Gillam and some members of his crew lost their lives in this disaster. At the flood of the river the two French ships were severely damaged in a storm, and it was necessary to build a new one, using the bottom part of the *Ste. Anne* and the wreckage of the *St. Pierre* for the upper part. After the *Albemarle* had sailed for Charlton Island Radisson captured the English fort and, leaving Jean Baptiste Chouart and seven men in charge of the French post, sailed for Quebec, carrying Bridgar and young Gillam as prisoners in the *Bachelor's Delight*. The reconstructed *Ste. Anne* took the Englishmen to the " Bottom of the Bay ". Gillam petitioned de la Barre, the Governor of La Nouvelle France, and succeeded in getting his ship and goods restored, but only on condition that he sailed for Boston immediately and did not take any furs. On his arrival in Boston Gillam was arrested as an interloper under an Order-in-Council which had been issued on August 12, 1683, to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts as a result of a petition from the Hudson's Bay Company to the King. Bridgar was also sent to Boston with Gillam. Meanwhile, Radisson became involved in difficulties with the Intendant of Quebec, M. de Meulles, who insisted that duty on the furs from Hudson Bay should be paid to the monopoly company. But de la Barre sent Radisson to France to lay his case before Colbert, and he arrived there in December, 1683, being followed shortly afterwards by Groseilliers. On learning of Radisson's arrival, the Hudson's Bay Company at first endeavoured to get him punished for his aggressions in the Bay. Their connections with the Court of Charles II enabled them to obtain diplomatic aid, but the French claimed that the English were the real aggressors, as the country was part of Canada. At last Radisson made his peace with the Committee, mainly through the medium of William Yonge, and at a Committee Meeting held on May 12, 1684, it was recorded (A.1/2, fo. 143d.) that Radisson had lately arrived from France and had tendered his services to the Company. He had been " Caryed . . . to Windsor and presented . . . to our Governor His Royall Highness [the Duke of York] who the Said Mr. Radissons protestation of

fidellity to the Company for the future was pleased to advise he Should be received againe into faviour the Service of the Company as thereby they had made an agreement with him to receive him accordingly under the wages of £50 p. annum and the Benefitt of haveing two Hundred pounds in the Capatall Stock of the Compa. dureing his Life and good behaviour in the Service and that he Should have £25 to Sett him out for the present expedition for Pt. Nelson." The only dissentient to these arrangements was Gerrard Weymans. In the same month Radisson sailed to Port Nelson, where he found his nephew, Jean Baptiste Chouart, who accepted his uncle's terms of surrender and agreed to return home by way of England. Many of the surrendered goods had been plundered from Bridgar's party in 1683. An account of the voyage of 1684 is in Scull, *Voyages of Peter Esprit Radisson*, pp. 315-61. Radisson and his nephew sailed for England in September, 1684, and upon arrival the latter agreed to enter the Company's service. Radisson was made " Superintendant and Chiefe Director of the Trade at Port Nelson " in 1685, and part of his duties was to travel inland and bring the Indians down to trade, but this task he deputed to his nephew. In 1687 he was sent to England by Governor George Geyer of York Fort, against whom he brought serious charges, but these could not be substantiated. Radisson's services were withdrawn from York Fort, and until some place in the King's service could be found for him his annual allowance was raised from £50 to £100. In 1690 his stock was trebled along with that of the other adventurers, but by the end of the year circumstances changed and the Company became straitened financially. Radisson's annual allowance was reduced to £50, and he suffered further in that the Company was unable to pay any dividends during the remainder of his lifetime and in fact for seven years afterwards. (Cf. Scott, *Joint-Stock Companies to 1720*, II, 232 et seq., and MacKay, *The Honourable Company*, pp. 339 and 349.) He instituted a suit in Chancery against the Company on May 22, 1694, and the case was not settled until January 28, 1697, when his salary, gratuity and stock were ordered to be restored and all back instalments paid. The Bill of Complaint and the Company's reply, which are in the Public Record Office, London (C.33/286, fos. 335-6), have been edited by Dr. Grace Lee Nute in *The Beaver*, December, 1935, pp. 41-9. The back payments and the future instalments were duly paid until his death in 1710. Radisson first married, about 1672, a daughter of Sir John

Kirke by whom he had one child. The date of her death is unknown. He next married Margaret Charlotte Godet, daughter of Gédéon Godet, at the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, on March 3, 1685. There were several children of this marriage. He apparently married a third time, as his wife was named in his will as Elizabeth. She was still living in 1729 when the Company paid her a sum of money as charity. Radisson became a subject of England in 1688. The date on which he finished writing his first four narratives has been open to dispute, and the question is discussed in *Minnesota History*, XVI, Fulmer Mood, "The London Background of the Radisson Problem", pp. 391-413. The manuscripts in English of the narratives of Radisson's travels from 1652-64, edited by G. D. Scull, were for some time the property of Samuel Pepys, who, as Secretary of the Admiralty, probably obtained them from Sir George Carteret, Treasurer of the Navy. They remained amongst Pepys's papers until 1703 when the collection was dispersed and fell into the hands of various tradesmen. Amongst the manuscripts rescued by the celebrated collector, Richard Rawlinson, were Radisson's narratives, and they are now in the Rawlinson Collection in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The manuscript containing the narratives of 1682 and 1683, edited by G. D. Scull, was bought by the British Museum from one Rodd, in July, 1839. The narrative of 1684, also edited by G. D. Scull, is in French and was bought by Sir Hans Sloane from the Collection of "Nicolai Joseph Foucault". The narratives of 1682-83 and 1684 were also published in French with an English translation in the *Report on the Canadian Archives* (pp. 1-83) for the year 1895, the copies in this instance being taken by Mr. R. Miller Christy from the volumes E.1/1-2 in the Hudson's Bay Company's archives. These two journals were referred to in the following resolution passed at a meeting of the Committee held on September 16, 1685 (A.1/8): "Ordered the Secretary Deliver Sr. Ed. Dering [a member of the Committee] the two Journalls of Mr. Radissons two last Expeditions to Port Nelson & he is ordered to desire Sr. James Hayes [Deputy Governor] to deliver up to the Committee, the Originalls of those Journalls which are in French, that they may remaine in the Secretaries Office". The journals were actually delivered six days later. See Morton, *History of the Canadian West*, passim, and *Minnesota History*, XVI, G. L. Nute, "Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography", pp. 414-26.

Robinson, Sir John

Sir John Robinson, one of the original adventurers, was born in 1625. He was the third son of William Robinson (Archdeacon of Nottingham and half-brother of William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury), and of Sarah, daughter of William Bainbrigge of Lockington, Leicestershire. Robinson was one of the commissioners sent to Breda to desire King Charles II to return to England, and on May 26, 1660, he was knighted. He was created a baronet on June 22, 1660, and in the same month was granted the office of Lieutenant of the Tower of London. He held this appointment until about 1678. In addition, he was also granted an augmentation to his arms in October, 1663, for his zealous services in promoting the Restoration. He was a leading figure in the City of London, being Court Assistant of the Levant Company (1651-53 and 1655-56); an Alderman of Dowgate Ward (1655-58) and Sheriff (1657-58); Master of the Clothworkers' Company (1656); an Alderman of Cripplegate Ward (1658-63); Lord Mayor of London (1662-63) and Alderman of Tower Ward (1663-80). Robinson was a Member of Parliament for London in 1660, but he lost his seat at the general election of 1661. He gained the seat of Rye, however, when it fell vacant in November, 1661, and held it until 1679. He was again returned in the Court interest at the election of 1679. Pepys frequently referred to Robinson in his *Diary*, but he had no good opinion of him, calling him amongst other names a " talking, bragging Bufflehead " (*Diary*, March 17, 1663). But a manuscript account of the Aldermen of the City of London in 1672 says of him that " he hath been most industrious in the civill government of the cittie, watchful to prevent anything that might reflect any prejudice or dishonour upon the King's government, happy in dispatch of businesse, to the great contentment of the people " (Beaven, *Aldermen of the City of London*, II, 185). Other offices held by Robinson were: Colonel of the Green Regiment (1659-80); President of the Honourable Artillery Company (1661-80), Vice-President (1660-61); and Committee Member of the East India Company (1666-67, 1668-74, 1675-77). Robinson's interest in the Hudson's Bay Company dated from the beginning of the enterprise. In or before 1668, his account in A.14/1, fos. 49d.-50 was credited with £170. 18*s.* 4*d.*, this either being the amount of his " proportion of Goods in the remaines of a former Cargo ", viz. the cargo carried by the *Eaglet*

in 1668 when she was obliged to turn back on account of damage sustained in a storm, or of his share in an earlier attempt. He made cash payments of £100 and £129. 1*s.* 8*d.* on April 8, 1668, and August 26, 1669, so that by the time of the charter of May 2, 1670, he held £400 stock. He was also one of the grantees named in the earlier instruments dated June 23, 1669, October 21, 1669, and April 18, 1670 (cf. Nute, " Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography ", pp. 424-6). Robinson assigned his entire holding to Sir James Hayes on September 14, 1675. He served on the H.B.C. Committee from 1670-72 and 1673-75, and was Deputy Governor, 1670-73. In December, 1654, he married Anne, daughter of Alderman Sir George Whitmore of Barnes, Surrey, and Pepys described her as a " very high-carriaged but comely big woman " (*Diary*, February 28, 1664). There were three sons of this marriage, the eldest of whom died unmarried in February, 1679. Sir John died in February, 1680, and was succeeded by his second son, John; the third son, James, succeeded his brother as third baronet in 1693. Sir John's will, dated December 22, 1679, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on February 24, 1680. His widow married William Shenton on September 25, 1680, and died in January, 1699.

Shepard, Thomas

Thomas Shepard was chief mate on board the *Nonsuch* on the first voyage to Hudson Bay, and in the instructions issued to Captains Stannard and Gillam (see Nute, " Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography ", p. 420) he was named with Thomas Gorst to assist in the management of the party remaining in Hudson Bay during the winter of 1668-69 if any accident should happen to either Gillam or Radisson. Shepard's account in A.14/1, fos. 91d.-92 was closed in 1670 with a payment of £2, representing the remainder of cash " due to him for Service on board the *Nonsuch* Ketch in ye first voyage to Hudsons bay ". At that time he had, presumably, already left the Company's employment. This account was re-opened on December 23, 1673,—one day after it was resolved at a General Court of the Company to approach King Charles II for a patent to Buss Island, and after a Committee Meeting had resolved that Shepard should estimate

the requirements for an expedition to be sent there (see p. 69). Where Shepard spent the interval between his two periods of service with the Company is not known, but, according to a map of Buss Island given to Samuel Pepys by Captain Guy, and now in the Rawlinson Collection (A.191/212) in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, he is supposed to have rediscovered that island on August 22, 1671, when master of the *Golden Lyon* of Dunkirk, and in the employ of " Lords " of that town. It is possible, therefore, that it was Shepard who first interested the Company in Buss Island, but his veracity and reasons for doing so are open to question when it is realised that the island probably had no real existence. (See *The Beaver*, Dec. 1942, A. M. Johnson, " The Mythical Land of Buss ".) Shepard was sent to Hudson Bay in 1674 in command of the *Shaftesbury* pink, but owing to his late arrival in the Bay he was unable to return to England until the autumn of 1675. Consequently his services were not available for an expedition to Buss Island in 1675. As part of the preparations for such a voyage the Company had obtained a charter on May 13 of that year, but for reasons not known the project was abandoned early in 1676. Both Shepard and the captain who had been engaged in his absence to lead the venture left the Company's service in 1676. At a Committee Meeting held on February 23, 1681 (A.1/2, fo. 39), it was recorded that " Capt. Sheppd. presenting himselfe as willing to serve the Company haveing formerly been in their service It is agreed with him he shall serve in some quality that the Company shall thinke fitt under the Wages of £50 p. Ann. to commence the 10th of Aprill next and in the meane time he is to be allowed 5*s*. a Week for his Subsistance and £5 is to be Lent him upon the credit of his wages for putting him into cloaths and other necessaries and to this Agreemt. he here sets his hand Thomas Shepard ". But on May 2 following the Committee recorded " Capt. Sheppard haveing behaved himself Ill since he was entertained into the Service of the Company is now dismissed the Imployment and he is to be set downe debtor to the Company for what he hath received since he was first agreed with." (Ibid., fo. 43d.)

Vyner, Sir Robert

Sir Robert Vyner or Viner, banker and goldsmith, was one of the original adventurers of the Hudson's Bay Company. He first acquired

£20 stock in October, 1667, and, in addition to being one of the grantees in the instruments dated June 23, 1669, October 21, 1669, and April 18, 1670 (cf. Nute, "Raddison and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography", pp. 423-6), he was named in the charter of May 2, 1670, at which time he held £300 stock. He was a Member of the Committee from 1670-73. His connection with the Company ceased temporarily on June 10, 1675, when he assigned the whole of his share to Paul Ferine, Esq., and the record of the transaction in A.43/1, fo. 5d. bears his signature as "Robt. Vyner". In March, 1678, he acquired £300 stock from his niece's husband, Francis Millington, and at the General Court held in November, 1680, Vyner was elected a Committee Member. Ill-health later prevented him from attending the meetings, and he assigned his stock to Edward Adams on October 20, 1681. Vyner was the third son of William Vyner of Eathorpe, Warwickshire, by his second wife, Susanna, second daughter of Francis Fulwood of Middleton Hall, Derbyshire. He was born at Warwick in 1631, and at an early age was apprenticed in London to his uncle, Sir Thomas Vyner, the goldsmith, whose partner he later became. On the termination of his apprenticeship he became a member of the Goldsmiths' Company, of which he held the office of Prime Warden in 1666-67. He resided in Lombard Street, next to the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, on the east side, and his business transactions were on such a large scale that he became known as the "Prince of Goldsmiths". At the restoration of King Charles II he made the regalia and lent jewels and plate for the coronation, for which the Treasury paid him £31,978. 9*s*. 11*d*., and on August 8, 1661, he was officially appointed the King's goldsmith (*Cal. S.P. Dom., Charles II*, 1661-62, p. 60). He was knighted on June 24, 1665, and created a baronet in the following year. Vyner was elected an Alderman of Broad Ward in August, 1666, and served as Sheriff of London in 1666-67. On October 19, 1669, he removed to Langbourn Ward, and in 1674-75 he was Lord Mayor of London. His mayoralty feast was attended by King Charles II. By the King's action in closing the Exchequer on January 2, 1672, Vyner lost over £400,000, in consideration of which he was awarded about £25,000 per annum out of the Excise, and his creditors were commanded not to sue him. After such heavy losses he very probably had to leave Lombard Street, but in 1680 he was in Coleman Street. Owing to his allegiance to the Court he was one of the Aldermen reappointed by Royal Commission

on October 13, 1683, when, judgment having been given against the City in the proceedings on the *Writ Quo Warranto*, its charter was forfeited. He took the oath on December 5, 1683, and although he did not resign his seat until April, 1686, he never again attended a meeting of the Court of Aldermen. He was President of Christ's Hospital 1683-86, and Colonel of the Red Regiment 1667-88. On June 14, 1665, he married Mary, daughter of John Whitchurch, Esq., of Walton, Bucks, and widow of Sir Thomas Hyde of Albury, Herts., who died on May 11, 1665, and whose will was proved on July 5, 1665, by which time his widow was already Vyner's wife. She died on March 9, 1674, and was buried in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth. Vyner purchased Swakely House in the parish of Ickenham, Middlesex, from Lady Harrington in 1665, and on September 7 of that year Samuel Pepys had occasion to visit him there. Pepys recorded a description of the house in his *Diary*, adding, Vyner "lives, no man in England in greater plenty, and commands both King and Council with his credit he gives them". Vyner offered this house for sale in the *London Gazette* January 12-15, 1685, "for the satisfaction of his Creditors". He died at Windsor Castle on September 2, 1688, and was buried in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth. His only child, Charles, died in June, 1688, aged twenty-two years, and the baronetcy became extinct. The efforts of his nephew and executor, Thomas Vyner, to settle with his creditors were unsuccessful and the business was not finally settled until 1698-99, when "An Act of Parliament for the relief of the Creditors of Sir Robert Vyner, Knight and Baronet, deceased" was passed. The terms of the settlement or of the Act are unknown, as no print or copy of this Act has been traced. The Goldsmiths' Company have a portrait in oils of Vyner, and a rare print by Faithome representing him in half-length, with long hair, skull-cap, deep collar and cloak, was republished by Harding in 1796.

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